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Volume 13

Number 8

Aid to Dependent Children in a Postwar Year

Orphans in the United States: Number and Living
Arrangements



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Social Security in Review

Fifteenth Anniversary

AUGUST 14, 1950, marked the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act. As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press, it seems probable that August 1950 will also see the adoption of major amendments to the Act that will strengthen and expand the national old-age and survivors insurance system and the State-Federal programs of public assistance and health and welfare services for mothers and children.

Program Operations

THE UPWARD TREND in the number of cases receiving old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind continued during May with small national increases occurring in each program. Unusual increases in Kentucky and, for aid to dependent children only, in Mississippi resulted from continued special efforts to reduce the backlog of pending applications. In addition, Mississippi, in changing the reporting period for all three programs, included cases added during a period of more than a month. May and April declines in the number of recipients of old-age assistance in Louisiana reflected a more restrictive policy on the possession of real property, which not only closed cases already on the rolls but also reduced the number of acceptances.

The sharp seasonal declines in general assistance that began in April continued in May, as the number of cases dropped another 6.2 percent. The settlement of the Chrysler strike

in Michigan and the continued effect of Oregon's new regulations making single, able-bodied men ineligible for general assistance were also factors that accentuated the drop in general assistance case loads in those States.

Rising case loads for old-age assistance and aid to the blind were most frequently accompanied by proportionate increases in expenditures, and as a result there was little change in average payments. Exceptions include unusually large increases in payments for old-age assistance and aid to the blind in Florida and for old-age assistance in the State of Washington, where full payments were restored after percentage reductions had been in effect, and substantial decreases in the District of Columbia and New Mexico, where a shortage of funds required reductions in the proportion of need met in all programs.

Families receiving aid to dependent children were more generally affected by fund shortages than were recipients under the other two special programs. Average payments fell off in 32 States, with a decrease of more than \$20 in Kansas and cuts amounting to more than \$5 in four other States. In many of these States the lower payments represented reductions in the percent of need met. The May decrease of \$1.63 in the national average payment of aid to dependent children was the third consecutive monthly decrease; the \$70.60 average is the lowest since September 1948.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS insurance monthly benefits totaling \$60.2 million were being paid at the end of

May to 2.9 million persons, an increase of 16 percent in number and 19 percent in amount from the totals a year earlier. The number of retired workers receiving benefits increased by 19 percent during the period May 1949-May 1950. More than 47 percent of all persons receiving benefits at the end of May 1950 were retired workers; their benefits constituted 60 percent of the total amount. The average monthly benefit amount paid retired workers was \$26.26—61 cents higher than at the end of May 1949.

During May, monthly benefits were awarded to 55,700 persons, 1 percent more than in April. Fewer wife's benefits were awarded in May than in April, but all other types of benefits showed an increase.

LABOR-MARKET CONDITIONS continued to improve in May, as the Bureau of the Census reported a 1.0 million rise to 59.7 million in civilian employment. Nonagricultural employment, though it rose only slightly—from 51.5 million in April to 51.7 million in May—was substantially above the May 1949 total and reached the level that had prevailed in the peak year of 1948. The pickup in employment is attributed to several developments, including increased activity in many segments of manufacturing and seasonal improvement in the lumbering and construction industries.

Many previously unemployed workers found jobs in May; 3.1 million workers were looking for a job during the month, in contrast to 3.5 million in April. As a result, unemployment was less, for the first time during a

month in 1950, than it had been in the corresponding month of 1949. It remained, however, 1.3 million above the May 1948 level.

The operations of the State unemployment insurance systems reflected the improvement in labor-market conditions. Though May was a longer workmonth than April, initial claims filed by newly unemployed workers declined 3.5 percent to 1.14 million, and weeks of unemployment claimed—representing continuing unemployment—rose less than 1 percent from the April figure to 7.9 million. When adjustment is made for the greater number of working days in May, new unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance dropped 13.9 percent, while continued unemployment was 9.7 percent below the April level. The Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor credits the decline to administrative factors as well as economic developments. In many of the States a relatively high number of claimants exhausted benefit rights.

The number of workers receiving benefits in an average week continued at virtually the same level as in April—1.6 million. New claimants had, on the whole, lower wage credits than those filing earlier, and as a result the average weekly payment continued the decline that had started in January. From a high of \$21.31 in December 1949, the average weekly benefit for total unemployment has dropped to \$20.63. Primarily because of the lower average weekly payment, the amount of benefits paid to unemployed workers fell off 1.6 percent to \$136.8 million.

In an average week in May, insured unemployment under the three unemployment programs—State and railroad unemployment insurance and veterans' unemployment allowances—continued to decline, dropping from 2.0 million in April to 1.8 million in May.

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to July 28, 1950]

Item	May 1950	April 1950	May 1949	Calendar year	
				1949	1948
<i>Labor Force¹ (in thousands)</i>					
Total civilian	62,788	62,183	61,983	62,105	61,442
Employed	59,731	58,668	58,694	58,710	59,378
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²	34,274	33,988	33,768	33,314	35,333
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	31,500	31,200	31,430	31,581	32,857
Unemployed	3,057	3,515	3,289	3,395	2,064
<i>Personal Income⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)</i>					
Total	\$213.3	\$213.8	\$207.6	\$206.1	\$209.5
Employees' income	139.3	138.2	135.3	134.5	134.7
Proprietors' and rental income	41.5	39.8	42.6	41.7	47.3
Personal interest income and dividends	17.9	18.2	17.1	17.2	16.1
Public aid ⁵	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8
Social insurance and related payments ⁶	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.5
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁷ and bonuses	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.4
Miscellaneous income payments ⁸	2.8	5.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹⁰					
Number (in thousands)	2,911	2,889	2,517		
Amount (in thousands)	\$80,196	\$59,638	\$50,631	\$655,852	\$543,623
Average primary benefit	\$86.26	\$26.22	\$25.65		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	56	55	58	682	596
Amount	\$1,266	\$1,265	\$1,304	\$15,343	\$12,748
<i>Unemployment Insurance⁹</i>					
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,137	1,178	1,662	17,660	10,918
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	7,916	7,871	8,788	102,612	(1)
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	6,792	6,758	7,446	86,638	42,605
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	1,567	1,559	1,718	1,666	821
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹¹	\$137	\$139	\$147	\$1,737	\$793
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$20.63	\$20.88	\$20.08	\$20.47	\$19.05
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,782	2,768	2,606		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	651	642	520		
Children	1,651	1,629	1,349		
Aid to the blind	95	94	89		
General assistance	568	605	465		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	\$44.08	\$45.69	\$43.49		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	70.60	72.23	73.07		
Aid to the blind	45.98	45.73	44.89		
General assistance	46.66	48.72	47.51		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁶ Payments to recipients under the 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁷ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁸ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹⁰ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

¹¹ Data not available.

¹² Gross: annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks.

Aid to Dependent Children in a Postwar Year

by ELIZABETH ALLING and AGNES LEISY*

Of the children helped by the State-Federal program of aid to dependent children in its early years, the largest single group needed assistance because one or both parents had died. Today the emphasis has shifted in response to changing family composition and family characteristics, as well as the development of other programs to meet the needs of children, and aid to dependent children is becoming primarily a program for children deprived of support by the incapacity or estrangement of their parents. The following article analyzes these changes and their effect on the program.¹ Data relate to June 1948.

A PRIME test of the usefulness of any program is its adaptability to changing conditions. To apply this test to aid to dependent children, we must look at the changes in the characteristics of the families aided in relation to the specific purpose of the program, and we must also look at the population changes and the growth of other programs that meet the needs of children. These changes would lead us to expect that, if the program has been fulfilling its purpose in the postwar years, the aid to dependent children rolls, compared with those before the war, would include relatively fewer children with father dead and more with father absent from the home. We might also expect to find more nonwhite children receiving assistance. These are, in fact, the most striking changes shown by studies of the characteristics of families receiving aid to dependent children in 1942 and in 1948.

The purpose of the program, as stated by Congress in 1935 in the Social Security Act, is to furnish financial assistance to needy children who are living with relatives in family homes but are deprived of normal support or care. The relatives with whom children may live and the circumstances under which children are considered to be dependent are defined more broadly in the Federal law

than they were in most of the earlier State laws providing for "widows' pensions" or "mothers' aid." The Federal Government will share in payments on behalf of needy children deprived of parental support or care because of the death, continued absence from home, or the physical or mental incapacity of either parent. The relatives with whom children may live include parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and certain other relatives who are included by administrative interpretation.

In writing the Social Security Act, Congress recognized that differing conditions among the States have a bearing on their ability to furnish assistance to their needy children. Accordingly, it gave the States the responsibility for setting eligibility requirements, including the standards for determining need in their programs. Variations in the fiscal ability of States, in the number of needy children, and in attitudes about assistance have resulted in greater expansion of the program in some States than in others. Changes in the size and composition of the population, in cost of living, and in the sources and amount of family income have affected the need for assistance in all States.

Postwar Developments

Changes in Family Characteristics

The war and its aftermath brought marked changes in family composition and characteristics, many of which have particular significance

for a program aiding primarily children in broken families. Marriage rates increased to a record high in the first postwar year; the resulting sharp rise in the birth rate brought about a large increase during the decade in the child population, especially in the number of young children. The number of children under age 18 is estimated to have been 12 percent higher in 1948 than in 1940, and the number of children under 5 years, 40 percent higher. The total number of families increased about one-sixth. Nonwhite population increased at a greater rate than white but represented 10-11 percent of the total in both 1940 and 1948.*

In 1948, about 7 out of every 8 children under age 18 lived in two-parent families (sometimes with a parent and stepparent). Certain trends, however—including large-scale migration, hasty marriages, and separations—had increased the number of broken families. The divorce and illegitimacy rates rose to all-time peaks in the early postwar years and remained high in 1948 (table 1). War casualties added to the number of half-orphans and orphans. In April 1948, about 3.9 million children—a twelfth of the total number under age 18—were living with only one parent; about 1.3 million were living with relatives other than a parent; less than a half million lived with unrelated persons or in institutions.²

Because of greater migration among the nonwhite than the white population, changes in family composition and characteristics during the war and postwar years were probably

*Throughout this report, general population data, except as otherwise noted, are based on unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census and on the following Census releases: *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P-20, Nos. 10, 11, and 21; *Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 6. Data on white and nonwhite population under age 18 are based on estimates made by the Social Security Administration.

²The estimated number of married persons under age 18 is excluded from these counts.

*Miss Alling is a member of the Statistics and Analysis Division, Bureau of Public Assistance, and Miss Leisy was formerly a member of the Division.

¹Supplementary tables are included in Public Assistance Report No. 17, a somewhat more detailed report of this study.

Table 1.—Rates for marriages, divorces, all births, and illegitimate births and the estimated number of children under age 18 and of children receiving aid to dependent children, 1939-48

Year	Marriages per 1,000 unmarried females aged 15 and over ¹	Divorces per 1,000 married females aged 15 and over ¹	Births per 1,000 estimated female population aged 15-44 ²	Estimated number of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-44 ³	Estimated number of children under age 18 ⁴ (in millions)	Number of children receiving aid to dependent children in June ⁵ (in millions)
1939	73.9	8.5	71.3	7.0	(6)	.718
1940	82.9	8.7	73.5	7.1	41.2	.802
1941	88.8	9.4	77.6	7.7	41.2	.913
1942	93.6	10.1	86.0	7.9	41.3	.939
1943	83.8	11.0	89.3	8.2	41.9	.739
1944	76.8	12.1	84.5	8.9	42.3	.651
1945	84.5	14.5	82.2	10.0	42.7	.647
1946	120.7	17.8	98.3	11.0	43.2	.799
1947	106.8	13.7	110.1	12.1	44.8	1.009
1948	97.6	11.2	104.8	(7)	46.1	1.146

¹ National Office of Vital Statistics, *Provisional Marriage and Divorce Statistics, United States, 1948*, Nov. 4, 1949.

² National Office of Vital Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1947* (part 1), and unpublished data for 1939 and 1948.

³ National Office of Vital Statistics, *Illegitimate Births, 1938-47*, Feb. 15, 1950. Unmarried includes "never married," "widowed," and "divorced." Population estimated as of July 1 for each year by the Social Security Administration.

⁴ Data for continental United States estimated by the Bureau of the Census, with allowance for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age in the 1940 census.

⁵ 42 States administered programs with Federal participation in 1939, 43 in 1940, 47 in 1941 and 1942, 48 in 1943, 49 in 1944, and 50 in 1945-48.

⁶ Comparable data not available.

⁷ Not available.

greater for nonwhite families. For Negroes, the largest nonwhite group, unusually extensive farm-to-city and interstate migration occurred during the war. In a survey in April 1947 of a sample of the Nation's population, the Bureau of the Census found little change since 1940 in the total number of nonwhite households in the South but a decrease of more than a third in the number of nonwhite households on Southern farms. Furthermore, the number of nonwhite households outside the South increased by about a half.

The proportion of nonwhite adults who in 1947 were reported as married but living apart from their spouses was about three times the proportion for white adults; the proportions of divorced persons did not differ significantly for the two groups. Widowhood was somewhat more frequent for nonwhite adults. Because of the less adequate provisions in many communities for medical care for nonwhite persons, it is not unreasonable to assume that incapacity of parents also occurred more frequently in nonwhite families. Estimates for 1940 and 1947 made by the National Office of Vital Statistics show an illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women roughly nine times the rate for white women in both years, although the 7-year increase in the rate was proportion-

ately higher for white than for nonwhite women.⁴

Although 1948 was a year of exceptionally high wage levels, broken families and those in which the wage earner was incapacitated had meager share in the national prosperity. Almost a fourth of the families headed by women, compared with less than 10 percent of those with male heads, had annual money incomes of less than \$1,000, including any assistance received. Broken families, because of their lower incomes, were more seriously affected than other families by the war and postwar increases in the cost of living. Disparity in the income of whites and nonwhites continued. The median money income of nonwhite families in 1948 was about half that of white families. More than one-fourth of nonwhite families, compared with less than one-tenth of white families, had total money incomes of less than \$1,000.

Expansion in Other Programs

Many mothers find it impossible to carry the double responsibility of providing both care and support for their young children. Fortunately, Congress has provided benefits through

⁴ National Office of Vital Statistics, *Illegitimate Births, 1938-47*, Feb. 15, 1950.

old-age and survivors insurance, veterans' programs, and other systems for some women and children when marriages are broken by death of the husband and father.⁵

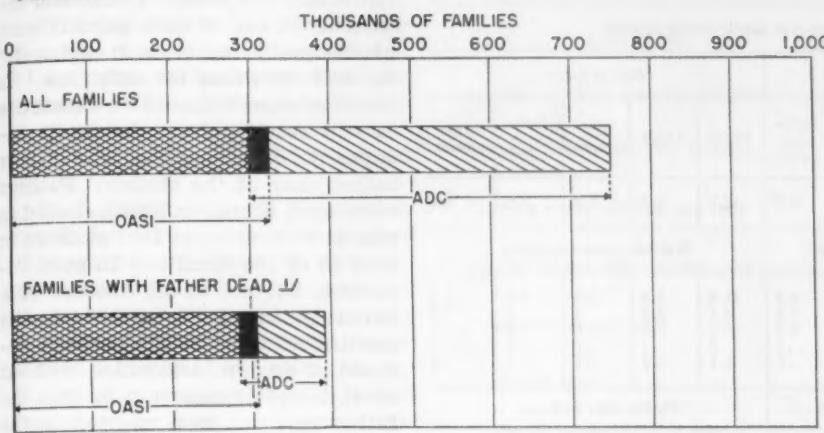
Child survivor benefits under old-age and survivors insurance were first paid in January 1940. By June 1948, more than half a million children and more than 300,000 families were receiving such benefits. Widowed mothers in 141,000 families received benefits. Benefits are available, however, to comparatively small proportions of the survivor children in States where the major employments—especially agricultural labor—are excluded from coverage under old-age and survivors insurance. In addition, because a large proportion of Negroes work at agricultural labor, in domestic service for private employers, or in casual employment, a smaller proportion of nonwhite than white families received these Federal insurance benefits.

In the past few years, Congress has liberalized the compensation and pensions paid to dependents of servicemen who died or are disabled. About 280,000 children received survivor benefits from the Veterans Administration in June 1948; some of these probably also benefited under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Child beneficiaries under the Veterans Administration program, unlike those receiving old-age and survivors benefits, undoubtedly follow the same geographical and racial patterns as do all children in the Nation, since servicemen come from all communities and occupational groups.

Although not all the families benefiting from the other provisions for children whose fathers are dead would have found it necessary to apply for assistance, these other programs have relieved aid to dependent children of part of the responsibility it would otherwise have to carry. On the other hand, more families than might have been expected had to seek aid to dependent children to supplement inadequate old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the formula

⁵ Comparatively few children received or shared in benefits under State workers' compensation programs and the railroad retirement and other retirement programs.

Chart 1.—*Families with children under age 18 receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, aid to dependent children payments, or both in 50 States, June 1948*



¹ Number of families with father dead receiving both types of payments partly estimated.

for which was established before the 1940-48 price increases. For children not eligible for insurance or compensation although a parent is dead or incapacitated and for children in families disrupted by the absence of a parent, aid to dependent children is the principal resource when support is not available through the family.

Changes in Aid to Dependent Children, 1942-48

The nature of the changes that took place in families receiving aid to dependent children between the first year of the war and June 1948 is illustrated by comparing findings of a study made on a voluntary basis by 16 States in October 1942⁶ with those of a study made in 1948 by all the States administering the program with Federal participation.⁷ Changes in the 16 States do not necessarily correspond in extent with the changes in

⁶ Agnes Leisy, "Families Receiving Aid to Dependent Children, October 1942," (Bureau Report No. 7, Part I), Bureau of Public Assistance; and "Characteristics and Incomes of Families Assisted by Aid to Dependent Children," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1946.

⁷ The 1948 study, like that in 1942, was planned by the Bureau of Public Assistance. The data were collected as of June in 26 States, as of May in 22 States, and as of an earlier month in 2 States. In this analysis, data for all States have been related to the June case load. Some 56,000 families, an eighth of the total number aided, were included in the sample.

the Nation as a whole, since their population changes differed somewhat from those in the remaining States.

Increase in Nonwhite Recipients

An increase in the number of nonwhite recipients was the most conspicuous change occurring in the 16 States from 1942 to 1948. More nonwhite families received aid to dependent children in all but one of the 16 States. The number of Negro families on the rolls increased 46 percent, and the number of Indian families doubled. The proportion of nonwhite families of all races in the combined case load of the 16 States rose from 21 percent in 1942 to 30 percent in 1948, and the proportion of nonwhite children went up from 22 to 31 percent.

A drop in the actual number of white families aided in the 16 States partly explains the rise in the proportion of nonwhite families on the rolls. While the number of white children aided in these States rose a scant 1 percent, the white population under age 18 went up an estimated 6 percent. The number of white families receiving aid to dependent children decreased considerably more than 6 percent in half the 16 States but rose in 6 States.

Change in Status of Father

Comparison of the findings of the two studies with respect to the status

of the parents indicates considerable shift in the reasons for the children's dependency. Since support by the father is the usual pattern of family support, the status of the father is considered in more detail than is the status of the mother.⁸

The most general change from 1942 to 1948 in the status of the father—the only one occurring in each of the 16 States—was a reduction in the number of families with father dead. The total number was a third lower in 1948 than in 1942 (table 2). Reductions in individual States ranged from a twelfth in Arkansas to a half in Illinois.

Families in which the parents were estranged were more numerous in 1948 than in 1942 in 13 of the 16 States; the total for all 16 went up a third. The numbers of families with parents divorced or legally separated and those with parents not

Table 2.—*Status of father in families receiving aid to dependent children, October 1942 and June 1948, 16 States*

Status of father	Percentage distribution of families		Percentage change in number of families	Number of States with—	
	1942	1948		Increases	Decreases
Total	100.0	100.0	+6.4	7	9
Dead	37.2	22.8	-34.7	0	16
Incapacitated	22.1	26.7	+28.5	10	6
Estranged	35.8	44.5	+32.4	13	3
Divorced or legally separated	11.1	13.0	+25.0	15	1
Deserting or separated without court decree	15.0	17.4	+23.5	11	5
Not married to mother	0.7	14.1	+54.6	15	1
Other status	4.9	6.0	+30.6	12	4
Absent—not incapacitated or estranged	3.2	3.3	+11.9	10	6
In home—not incapacitated	1.7	2.7	+64.5	13	3

⁸ In families in which the natural fathers had died or been divorced and the mothers had remarried, the fathers reported in the study are stepfathers. In a very small proportion of families, they are adoptive fathers. In families with half-brothers and sisters the status of the father common to the larger number of the children was reported; in families in which different status applied to equal numbers of children, the status applying to the youngest child was used.

Table 3.—*Status of parents in families receiving aid to dependent children, 50 States, June 1948*

Status of father	Percent of families with father in specified status	Percent of families with mother								
		In home				Not in home				
		Total	Needed in home	Unemployed	Incapacitated	Total	Dead	Estranged	Incapacitated	
Total.....	100.0	87.3	65.3	16.3	5.7	12.7	6.6	3.6	1.0	1.4
Mother only in home										
Not in home.....	76.9	65.9	47.8	14.1	4.0	11.0	5.5	3.2	0.9	1.4
Dead.....	24.0	20.9	14.4	4.9	1.5	3.1	2.2	4	.2	.3
Estranged.....	45.5	39.3	29.0	8.2	2.2	6.2	2.3	2.5	.5	.8
Incapacitated.....	3.4	2.8	2.1	.5	.2	.6	.4	.1	.1	(1)
Other reason.....	4.0	2.9	2.3	.5	.1	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.2
Both parents in home										
In home.....	23.1	21.4	17.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	(1)
Incapacitated.....	19.8	18.8	15.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	.6	.3	(1)	(1)
Unemployed.....	1.4	1.0	.7	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	(1)	(1)
Other reason.....	1.9	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	(1)	(1)
Father only in home										

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

married increased in 15 States and were, respectively, 25 percent and 54 percent higher in 1948 for the States as a group. Families with fathers deserting or separated without court decree also were about a fourth more numerous in 1948, though only 11 of the 16 States aided a larger number of such families. Changes in the number of families with incapacitated fathers were less consistent among the States. Increases of more than 100 percent were reported in three States in contrast to decreases in six States; an over-all increase of 29 percent for the 16 States resulted.

Family Characteristics, 1948

The four general family patterns that were found in the 16 States in both 1942 and 1948 appeared among all families receiving aid to dependent children in 1948 and in the same order of frequency.

Relatives With Whom Children Were Living

In 1948, families with children living with their mothers—the traditional family type since the early days of mothers' aid—predominated, accounting for 66 out of every 100 families (table 3). Next in number were families with both parents in the home—21 out of 100. About half as large as this group of recipient

families was the group—11 in each 100—in which the children were living with other relatives and no parent was in the home. In the remaining small proportion of families—only 1.7 in 100—the children were living with the father, and the mother was dead or absent. The order varied only in Alaska and New Jersey, where the number of families in which the children lived with relatives other than parents exceeded the number with two parents in the home.

The wide variation among States in the proportion of families in which children were living with specified relatives may be seen from the ranges in the following tabulation.

Relative with whom children were living	Percent of families receiving aid to dependent children	
	Low	High
Two parents.....	9.4 (Conn.)	40.6 (W. Va.)
Natural or adoptive.	7.1 (Conn.)	37.2 (W. Va.)
Mother and step-father.	0 (Wis., Alaska)	9.7 (Calif.)
Father and step-mother.	0 (25 States)	.5 (Iowa)
Mother only.....	42.1 (W. Va.)	83.2 (Conn.)
Father only.....	.3 (Mass.)	4.2 (Hawaii)
Other relative.....	5.3 (N. Y.)	18.3 (Okla.)

Status of Parents

Of the reasons recognized in the Social Security Act for a parent's

failure to provide support or care for the child, absence from the home far outranked any other. Death and incapacity of one or both parents were about equally important in explaining the children's need for assistance. As would be expected, need for assistance usually resulted from the death, incapacity, or absence of the father rather than of the mother. Fathers were dead, absent, or incapacitated in almost 97 families in 100; mothers in only 18 of 100 families. In most instances, but not in all, absence of a parent indicated a breakdown in the marital relations of the parents, because of divorce, separation without court decree or desertion, or that the father had not been married to the mother. For the purposes of this discussion, these three reasons for absence are grouped together under the classification "estrangement."

Status of the father.—In every 100 families receiving aid to dependent children in June 1948 in the 50 States, 45 of the fathers were reported in one of the three classifications that are grouped together under estrangement, 24 were dead, and 23 were incapacitated. Approximately one-fifth of the families with father dead received assistance to supplement old-age and survivors insurance benefits. If these families are excluded from the total number of aid to dependent children families with father dead, the remaining group would be the smallest of the three major family types classified by status of the father.

The children's need for assistance in the country as a whole and in each of 38 States resulted most often from the father's estrangement from the family; in the other States this reason ranked second. Death of the father was most often reported in 11 States for families needing assistance (only six States if families also receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits are excluded); death was second in importance in 20 States, as it was for the 50 States combined. Incapacity had first place only in West Virginia and ranked below both estrangement and death in 31 States.

In most of the families with incapacitated fathers, the fathers were in the home in the study month; probably most of the remaining incapacitated fathers were absent for

medical treatment, though a few might have been divorced or not married to the mother.⁶

Of the 45 fathers in each 100 families who were reported as estranged, 11 were divorced or legally separated from the mothers, 19 had deserted or were separated without court decree, and 15 had not married the mother of the children.

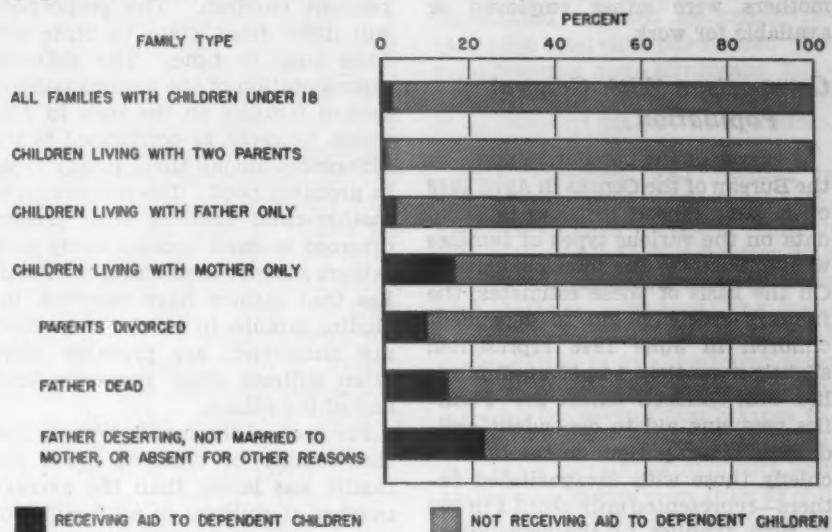
In 21 States, as in all States combined, desertion of the father ranked first among the types of estrangement; deserting fathers comprised more than two-fifths of the estranged fathers. Divorced fathers represented a fourth of the estranged fathers and in 20 States were the largest group among those estranged. The States with the largest proportion of aid to dependent children families with divorced fathers tended to be States in which the proportion of white families on the rolls was higher than for the Nation as a whole; Hawaii is the outstanding exception. The relative importance of divorce and desertion is affected by State differences in the ease with which divorce may be obtained and in the policies defining the circumstances under which children of deserting fathers may receive aid to dependent children. States with exceptionally small proportions of families with fathers divorced usually had this ratio offset by high proportions with fathers deserting. Divorces were doubtless pending in some of the families with fathers deserting or with parents separated without court decree.

Fathers not married to the mothers made up about one-third of all estranged fathers, the smallest group in half the States and the largest group in only eight States. In four of these eight States, more than half the case load was nonwhite; in two, however, white families outnumbered nonwhite families more than 5 to 1.

Families with fathers absent for military service, because of imprisonment, and for miscellaneous reasons other than incapacity and estrangement accounted for only 4 percent of

⁶ If more than one status was applicable, the status primarily responsible for the children's deprivation of support or care was reported. Some of the parents reported as deserting were doubtless also incapacitated.

Chart 2.—*Families of specified type receiving aid to dependent children as a proportion of estimated number of families of the same type in the total population, June 1948*



the families in the 50 States but were more numerous in some States than were families with fathers divorced or not married to the mother.

In 3 percent of all the families, the father was living at home and not incapacitated. In roughly 2,000 families—less than half of 1 percent of the total—the father was reported to be needed in the home. The instructions for the study specified that a parent should be thus classified only if he had responsibility for caring for small children or for ill adults. Mothers were dead, away from home, or at home but incapacitated in all but 10 of the families with fathers reported as needed in the home. Most of the other fathers living at home were stepfathers.

In States in which stepfathers were not held responsible for the support of their stepchildren, aid to dependent children was given because the children had been deprived of support from their natural father by death or divorce or because the natural parents had not married.

Status of the mother.—In more than 18 percent of the families the mother was either dead, incapacitated, or absent from the home (table 3). Mothers were dead in somewhat less than 7 percent of all families and incapacitated in about as many more.

They were deserting or divorced in 3.6 percent of the families and absent for reasons other than estrangement and incapacity in 1.4 percent.

An incapacitated mother was the only parent in the home in 4 percent of the families. Fathers maintained homes for a few of the children whose mothers were dead or absent; most such children lived with other relatives.

Although the status of the mother contributed to the dependency of the children in all these families, it is probable that few of the families would have been aided because of deprivation of care by their mothers if the fathers had been able to provide support. Some of the children living with other relatives doubtless were partly supported by their fathers. However, only the families in which the children lived with the father only and those living with both parents in which the father was needed in the home can be assumed to have received aid to dependent children solely because of the mother's status. These two groups combined represented less than 2 percent of all families.

Mothers who were not incapacitated were living at home in slightly more than 80 percent of all the families in 1948. In 65 percent of the families, mothers were needed in the home to care for children or members of the

family who were aged or sick and to do the housework; in 16 percent, mothers were either employed or available for work.

Comparison With General Population

A survey of the population made by the Bureau of the Census in April 1948 on a sample basis provides national data on the various types of families with children in the total population. On the basis of these estimates, the families receiving aid to dependent children in June 1948 represented slightly more than 1 in 50 of all families with children (chart 2). Families receiving aid to dependent children with two parents in the home—chiefly those with incapacitated fathers—represented only about 1 in 200 of such families in the population. This ratio does not measure the extent, however, to which families with incapacitated fathers are aided, since the total number of such families is unknown. The ratio is significant only as an indication of the infrequency of two-parent families on the rolls.

Larger proportions of the broken families in the population were on the rolls. About 16 percent of all families with mother only in the home were aided. Not quite 10 percent of such families in which the parents were divorced received assistance. Among families receiving aid to dependent children, those made up of widowed mothers and their children represented about 14 percent of the families of this type in the country. The remaining group of families with the mother the only parent in the home—those with fathers deserting or not married to the mother, incapacitated and away from home, or absent for other reasons—represented 21 percent of similar families in the population.

As might be expected, broken families in which the father was the only parent in the home had the smallest representation on the aid to dependent children rolls; less than 1 in 30 of these families were aided. The number of families in the population in which children are living with other relatives with neither parent in the home is unknown.

It is not possible to determine the

proportions of all families or of specified types that need aid to dependent children. The proportions will differ from State to State and from time to time. The different representation of the various types of broken families on the rolls in 1948 seems, however, to correspond to the differences among these family types in probable need. The proportion of mother-child families with fathers divorced is small because many such fathers support their children. Families that fathers have deserted, including families in which the mothers are unmarried, are probably more often without other resources than any of the others.

For each of the family types below, the number of children aided per family was larger than the average number of children in all families of the same type in the population.

Parent in home	Average number of children per family	
	Total population ¹	Receiving aid to dependent children
All families with children	2.54	
Mother only	1.87	2.49
Both parents	2.08	3.16
Father only	1.65	2.52

¹ Based on data from Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P-20, No. 21. Population data for all families and families with neither parent in the home are not available.

The comparison indicates that need for assistance is greater in families with several children than in smaller families, either because it is harder for the mothers in large families to leave home to take employment or because it is less possible for them to earn enough to meet the necessary expenses for such families.

Race

Of every 100 families receiving aid to dependent children under the Social Security Act in June 1948, 69 were white and 31 were of other races. Almost 30 percent of the families were Negro, slightly more than 1 percent were Indian, and less than one-half of 1 percent were of other races.

In Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, 8 or 9 out of every 10 families receiving help under the pro-

gram were nonwhite. In four other States—Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina—more than half of the families were nonwhite. In 29 States, nonwhite families constituted from one-tenth to one-half, and in 13 States less than one-tenth, of the case load. Only Vermont had no nonwhite families in the study sample.

In eight States more than half and in Alaska all the nonwhite families were Indian. Twenty-eight States made payments to some Indian families, who constituted, however, less than 2 percent of the assistance families in 16 of these States and 2-5 percent in seven States. Indian families made up the following proportions of the case load in the remaining States: Alaska, 88; South Dakota, 27; Montana, 26; North Dakota, 15; and Oklahoma, 10.

Some nonwhite families other than Negro and Indian families were assisted by 22 States. In only three States, however, did families of these other races constitute as much as 1 percent of the families—79.2 percent in Hawaii, 2.5 percent in Wyoming, and 1 percent in Washington.

Status of father in white and nonwhite families.—The number of white and nonwhite families with father dead, estranged, and incapacitated was reported by 31 States—all those in which 15 percent or more of the total case load was nonwhite (table 4). The distribution of white families among the three main classifications

Table 4.—*Status of father in families receiving aid to dependent children, by race, 31 States, June 1948¹*

Status of father	Percentage distribution of families	
	White	Non-white
Total	100.0	100.0
Dead	26.5	17.5
Incapacitated	30.2	10.5
Estranged	35.3	66.4
Divorced or legally separated	12.7	5.4
Deserting or separated without court decree	15.3	30.1
Not married to mother	7.4	30.8
Other status	8.0	5.6
Absent—not incapacitated or estranged	4.2	3.6
In home—not incapacitated	3.8	2.0

¹ Excludes States in which less than 15 percent of the families receiving aid to dependent children were nonwhite.

was much more even than was the distribution of nonwhite families. The largest group—those with fathers estranged—comprised little more than one-third of the white but almost two-thirds of the nonwhite families. Families with fathers incapacitated accounted for 30 percent of the white but only 10.5 percent of the nonwhite families. Families with fathers incapacitated represented the smallest of the three groups of nonwhite families and of all families; but among white families the number with fathers incapacitated was larger than the number with fathers dead. Of all families with fathers incapacitated in the case loads of these 31 States, only about 1 in 6 was nonwhite.

The greater proportion of estranged fathers among the nonwhite families reflects the differences in family characteristics mentioned above—the larger proportion of nonwhite adults who were married but living apart from their spouses and higher illegitimacy rates. Desertion was twice as prevalent, and cases in which the father was not married to the mother four times as prevalent, among the nonwhite families as among the white. Divorce was the only reason for estrangement that occurred less frequently among nonwhite than white families, partly because nonwhite persons more often cannot afford divorce.

The average number of children in the nonwhite families receiving aid to dependent children in June 1948 was 2.51 as compared with 2.55 in the white families. The average for Negro families was the same as for all nonwhite families; that for Indians was 2.43 and for families of other races 2.84. The distribution by race for children and for families corresponded closely.

Race	Percentage distribution		Average number of children per family
	Families	Children	
All races.....	100.0	100.0	2.54
White.....	68.8	69.1	2.55
Nonwhite.....	31.2	30.9	2.51
Negro.....	29.5	29.2	2.51
Indian.....	1.3	1.2	2.43
Other.....	.4	.4	2.84

The 792,000 white children aided in all States in June 1948 represented

about 20 in each 1,000 white children in the population; the 354,000 nonwhite children, about 56 in each 1,000 nonwhite children, or almost 3 times the rate for white children (chart 3). Rates for white children ranged from less than 10 per 1,000 in four States to more than 50 in two States. For nonwhite children, rates ranged from less than 20 per 1,000 in four States to more than 100 per 1,000 in nine States.¹⁰ Rates for nonwhite families were lower than those for white families in four States and in eight States were less than twice the rate for white families, despite the generally lower income status of the nonwhite population. Rates for the nonwhite families tended to be higher than those for white families in Northern States, especially in States with large urban centers. In fact, more than a third of all nonwhite children receiving aid to dependent children in June 1948 lived in four Northern States that together had less than one-sixth of the estimated nonwhite population under age 18. Migration of nonwhite families to Northern cities in the 1940's not only increased the case loads in some of the Northern States but, for many of the nonwhite families who migrated, increased both the need for assistance and the possibility of receiving it, thus increasing the case load for the Nation.

State Differences in Recipient Rates

Recipient rates for children with fathers of a specified status provide the best available basis for interstate comparison of the program's coverage of the various family types. Such rates must be based on the entire child population because State population data are not available for intercensal years by family type.

Since the children in each type of family receiving aid to dependent children represent only a small proportion of all children in a State, such rates are not meaningful for a single

¹⁰ Rates were not computed for Alaska, for which population data are not available, and for 10 other States in which the size of the study sample or the nonwhite population was too small to yield reliable rates.

State. It is of only slight interest, for example, to know that in Arizona about 7.3 children with fathers incapacitated received assistance for each 1,000 total child population. The ratio becomes more significant, however, if it is compared with the ratios in neighboring States—2.6 in California and 17.5 in New Mexico.

State variation was greatest in rates for children with fathers incapacitated and least for children with fathers dead. For children with fathers incapacitated and for those with fathers estranged, the variation in rates was even greater than the variation in total recipient rates. Since total rates are the sums of the rates for the various family types, explanation of differences in the separate rates helps to explain why some States were aiding more than 50 children in each 1,000 in the population and other States fewer than 12 per 1,000. Some of the reasons for variation are the same for all rates—for example, the different conditions in States to which Congress gave recognition in the Social Security Act. Other explanations, especially the diversity of State policy, affect certain rates only.

Variation in need.—Differences in the prevalence of need constitute a justifiable reason for the wide disparity in State recipient rates. State data on the proportions of families with income at specified levels would best serve to measure difference in need, but such data are not available. Average per capita income is the best substitute, even though averages of the personal income of all people in the States permit only rough inferences as to the proportions of the State populations that are needy.

For children with fathers dead, with fathers estranged, and with fathers incapacitated, six of the 12 States with lowest per capita income had recipient rates above the median; two more of these States had rates above the median for two of the three family types. Since per capita income also reflects State fiscal ability, lower rates in some of the other States were doubtless explained by inadequacy of assistance funds.

Differences in the extent of old-age and survivors insurance coverage in

Chart 3.—Recipient rates for white and nonwhite children receiving aid to dependent children, selected States,¹ June 1948



¹ Excludes 10 States for which base is too small for reliable rates, and Alaska.

States with predominantly industrial or agricultural population account for some of the variations in need for children with fathers dead. The number of survivor children receiving insurance benefits under that program in June 1948 was larger than the number of fatherless children receiving aid to dependent children in all but six rural States; in six of the industrialized States, child survivor beneficiaries outnumbered fatherless children receiving assistance more than 3 to 1.¹¹

Explanations other than difference in the extent of need and in fiscal ability are required to explain rates that seem to have no relation to per capita income or that vary greatly among the three family types. Among the low-income States, Georgia and North Carolina, for example, ranked thirteenth and seventeenth

from the top, respectively, in rates for children with fathers dead, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth in those for children with fathers incapacitated, but forty-fourth and forty-fifth in the rates for children with fathers estranged. Similarly, of the States with high per capita income, the District of Columbia and Illinois ranked forty-ninth and thirty-eighth, respectively, in rates for children with fathers dead, forty-third and fortieth in rates for children with fathers incapacitated, but twenty-first and tenth in rates for children with fathers estranged.

Race.—Because estrangement of parents is more frequent among nonwhite than white families, variation among States in the proportion of the population that is nonwhite explains some of the State differences in rates for children with fathers estranged. Rates for nonwhite children with fathers estranged were more than four times the rates for white children in 19 of the 26 States for which nonwhite rates are valid. The rates for nonwhite children were more than 10 times those for the white children in

seven States with substantial proportions of nonwhite and urban population. Recipient rates for children with fathers dead also tended to be higher in the States with the largest proportion of the population nonwhite, since fewer nonwhite workers in these States are covered by old-age and survivors insurance. In no State, dead higher than Pennsylvania's however, was the ratio of nonwhite to white rates for children with fathers 5.5.

Diversity in State policy.—A State's recipient rates for children of the various family types depend partly on the specific definitions in law or policy that describe eligibility under the State program. Rates for children with fathers incapacitated or absent from the home vary considerably because of the different qualifications used in defining incapacity and continued absence from the home. Rates for children with fathers dead, on the other hand, show less variation.

In the earlier years of the program, aid to dependent children was regarded as a program to meet only such need as was expected to be of long

¹¹ The number of child survivor beneficiaries in a State was estimated to be the same proportion of all child beneficiaries that child survivor beneficiaries in the Nation were of all child beneficiaries. No adjustment could be made for the small proportion who qualified because of an insured mother who had died.

duration. In some States the evidence of the predicted duration of a parent's absence was the fact that he had already been away from home for a specified time. In 1948, at the time of the study, California was the extreme example of such policy. The law in this State, since amended, specified that to be eligible on the grounds of a father's absence, a child must have been deprived of his support by his continued absence for at least 3 years (unless the child had been abandoned for a year by both parents). Similarly, a father's incapacity was recognized as a reason for aiding his children only if he had tuberculosis or a permanent physical disability.

At the time of the study, eligibility was limited in a substantial number of States to situations in which need was expected to exist for at least 3 months and in some States for a longer time. Several States—among them some with the lowest recipient rates for children with estranged fathers—required that families with fathers deserting or parents separated must wait 6 months before the children were eligible for aid to dependent children; one State required a year. A year's absence for fathers serving prison sentences was specified in at least two States.

In families in which the parents were separated, not married, or the father was deserting, State agencies generally instructed their workers to help the mothers get support from the absent fathers. Though many agencies left to the mothers the decision about taking legal action, a few required that the mother initiate action against deserting fathers; Nebraska made such action an alternative to waiting 6 months to be eligible. New Jersey required that deserting fathers be indicted before the children were eligible.

Partly because it is difficult in many instances to predict the duration of absence due to desertion and the duration of incapacity, many States by 1948 had removed time limits for establishing eligibility (as California did in 1949), relying instead on the establishment of the fact of actual absence or incapacity and resulting need. In their staff manuals, some State agencies point out that absence of a parent may cause immediate need, and that

the period just following a parent's departure from the home frequently is especially difficult for the remaining parent and the children.

Time limits determining eligibility of children on the grounds of a parent's incapacity varied among the States from only the time necessary to permit determination of eligibility and completion of the payment to 6 months. The degree of incapacity required also varied substantially, from incapacity so serious as to prevent any gainful employment in a few States to West Virginia's requirement—any condition of body or mind that makes a parent physically, mentally, or socially inadequate to provide the necessities of life for his child. Oklahoma, which had the highest recipient rate for children with incapacitated fathers, specifically included emotional disability in its definition of incapacity.

Some of the States recognized partial incapacity and the unavailability of work that a parent can do as grounds for giving aid to dependent children. Such States supplemented earnings of the incapacitated father from part-time or limited employment to bring family support up to assistance standards. The assistance agencies in these States point out that the assurance that assistance will be available when earnings are insufficient is an incentive to incapacitated parents to accept employment leading to their maximum possible economic and personal rehabilitation.

Even this fragmentary discussion of policies makes it obvious that some children with a parent absent from the home or incapacitated are at least temporarily ineligible for aid to dependent children, even though they are needy. In some of the States with low recipient rates, children not eligible for aid to dependent children benefit from payments of general assistance to their families. The very wide difference in the availability of general assistance is indicated, however, by the range among the States from 3 cents to \$3.48 in annual per capita expenditures for this program in 1948. Lack of provision for general assistance undoubtedly has led some States to establish broader limits on eligibility for aid to dependent children, since Federal participa-

tion is available for this program but not for general assistance. Thus, six of the 12 States with lowest per capita expenditures for general assistance were among the 12 States with highest recipient rates for children with incapacitated fathers.

Community and National Responsibility

Population changes and the expansion of other programs for support of children whose fathers are dead have left aid to dependent children primarily a program for children deprived of support by the incapacity or estrangement of their parents. The extension of old-age and survivors insurance coverage and increase in benefits provided in bills now before Congress will reduce still more the proportion of aid to dependent children families with fathers dead. The problem of caring for families with the father incapacitated or estranged is, however, a continuing one. Such families may need financial assistance no less than do those with the father dead; many of them may also need some type of service from their communities.

In 31 States in 1948, fewer families were receiving aid to dependent children because of the father's incapacity than because the father was estranged or dead. The explanation in some States may be encouraging; incapacity is temporary for many parents, and substantial proportions of the children of incapacitated parents leave the rolls when they have received assistance only a short time. Another, less encouraging, explanation may be the rigid definitions of eligibility; in some States a family cannot be accepted for aid to dependent children until the parent's disability is so serious that a physician can say with certainty that it will continue for a specified period.

The predominance on the rolls of children with parent estranged has brought to assistance agencies, and to the legislators and board members who share in determining assistance policy, problems that were not of their making. Because divorce, desertion, and illegitimacy reflect the relinquishment by living parents of part or all of their normal responsi-

bility for support and care of their children, public concern for the children is mingled with censure of the parents. Conflicting attitudes about providing assistance result. The conflict is intensified, if, in the same community in which such children receive aid to dependent children, other families—not eligible because the fathers are at home and working—are living at substandard levels.

The early mothers' aid and aid to dependent children programs frequently excluded by their definitions of eligibility some of the families with parents estranged. In a few situations of flagrant parental neglect, children were removed from their homes, but too many other children suffered from the double neglect of a parent and of the community. Furthermore, opportunities denied the children increased the probability of recurring dependency in the next generation.

Estrangement of parents frequently begins some time before the family is known to the assistance agency. In some families, final estrangement might have been avoided if counseling, financial assistance, or other services had been available to the parents when the problems first arose. Delay lessens the possibility of reconciliation of the parents and also of obtaining support for the children in families in which permanent estrangement cannot be prevented.

State and local assistance agencies with the help of Federal funds have attempted to provide assistance for children eligible under the Social Security Act for whom no other public

provisions have been made. By 1948 most State legislatures had dropped some of the previous restrictions limiting eligibility under the State programs and had materially improved the levels of assistance. The continued increase in the aid to dependent children case load since June 1948—about 45 percent by May 1950—has not resulted from liberalization in policy, since California is the only State that has broadened its eligibility conditions to a marked extent since 1948, while a number of States have added restrictions. In most States the increase in the load seems to be the result of declining employment opportunities for marginal workers, especially women and children.

As States shorten or delete time limits in their eligibility requirements, they make financial assistance available more nearly at the time of crisis—when it is most needed. Receipt of assistance increases the likelihood that the family will get service if it is needed, as well as money, and the time that assistance is needed is shortened thereby.

Assistance agencies, however, are handicapped—as are most other service agencies—by too few staff members equipped to give the needed services and by case loads that are too large. In 19 of the 42 agencies administering aid to dependent children and reporting the number of visitors in June 1948, the average visitor had more than 200 assistance cases—aid to dependent children as well as other types.

Family breakdown and illness are challenges to many agencies. Pre-

vention is the most constructive attack. A frequent gap in community services is the provision for general assistance for families during temporary unemployment or other emergency. Agencies in communities where this lack occurs are precluded from giving assistance to such families in periods of stress that may lead to family breakdown. There are occasional reports that unemployed fathers who are not estranged have stayed away from home so that their children might receive aid to dependent children. Obviously such a subterfuge is demoralizing for the family, whether or not it succeeds in obtaining assistance. The Federal Government has no share in general assistance and almost none in the cost of medical care. The Social Security Administration believes that Federal grants should be made to States for assistance to any needy child regardless of the cause of his need.

In spite of limited staff, funds, and community facilities, children on the aid to dependent children rolls are relieved from many of the privations and humiliations that their poverty would otherwise have added to those resulting from the loss or illness of a parent. Mothers partly relieved of financial strain are usually better able to give their children companionship and supervision. The children are getting more schooling than their parents did. Older children leave the rolls to help share immediately or later the responsibility for younger brothers and sisters, and eventually the larger responsibilities of their own families and communities.

Orphans in the United States: Number and Living Arrangements

by JACOB FISHER *

CONSIDERING the extent of public provision for the payment of benefits to children of deceased wage earners and of veterans, there is surprisingly little exact knowledge concerning the number of orphans in the United States. Currently about 630,000 children under age 18 are receiving survivor benefits under old-age and survivors insurance; perhaps another 350,000 are in receipt of benefits as the survivors of deceased railroad and government workers and deceased veterans. Orphans among the 1.6 million children on the aid to dependent children rolls may number 300,000 or more. Yet how large a proportion these children are of the total number of orphans is a matter of estimate, while the numbers falling outside the programs mentioned and their economic circumstances remain to a considerable extent in the realm of speculation.

Census Family Data

Some idea of the minimum number of children in the country who have lost one or both parents by death may be obtained from Census family data. The 1940 enumeration indicated the presence in the population of about 1.8 million children under age 18 living with a widowed mother and another 0.7 million living with a widowed father. Estimates based on the monthly population sample survey of the Bureau of the Census suggest that by April 1949 the size of these two groups had declined to approximately 1.2 or 1.3 million living with a widowed mother and about 0.3 million living with a widowed father.¹

While some of the children thus classified were not necessarily the biological children of the surviving

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¹ Estimated from the Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics, Series P-20*, particularly Nos. 21, 23, and 26.

spouse, it is reasonable to suppose that the figures cited tend on the whole to underestimate the number of orphans in the country. Complete orphans—that is, children who have lost both parents—are missed altogether, as are half-orphans living away from the surviving parent and half-orphans in the home of a remarried parent. In April 1949, perhaps 1.5 million non-married children under age 18 were living with neither parent, including about 1.0 million in the home of relatives and 0.5 million living with non-relatives in either a family or non-family setting.² Some of these children had undoubtedly lost one or both parents by death. Data cited later indicate that a substantial proportion of orphaned children are to be found in the homes of parents who have remarried and who would be classified by the Bureau of the Census as members of "husband-wife" rather than "widowed" families.

The number of orphans not living with a widowed parent may be expected to vary with general economic conditions, the extent of provision for survivor benefits, remarriage rates, and the availability of housing. For these reasons it may be hazardous to draw conclusions concerning the trend in the number of orphans in the country from changes in the number of children living with a widowed parent.

The Life-Table Method

The limitations of Census family composition data have induced actuaries and statisticians to develop estimates of the volume of orphanhood on the basis of the mortality of parents, using the life table as a tool for measurement. The life table provides measures of the chance of survival for a given year or number of years according to age, sex, and race; it is derived from the data on total

² Ibid.

population and on deaths, classified according to these three characteristics. The application of the life table to the problem of estimating the size of the orphan group is illustrated in the following summary of the technique developed by Alfred J. Lotka in 1928.³

The average age of the fathers for all children born in a given year may be determined from birth registration reports. The proportion of fathers surviving at the end of the child's first year can be calculated from the life-table survival factor for men of that average age. The complement of the proportion of fathers surviving is the proportion of fathers dying, with an appropriate adjustment made for fathers dying after the conception but before the birth of the child. The proportion of fathers who will have died by the child's second birthday can be similarly estimated on the basis of survival factors for men 1 year older. In this manner the proportion of children with deceased fathers can be developed for each age of childhood. These proportions, when multiplied by the number of children distributed by single years of age, yield the estimated number of paternal orphans in each age class. The total number of such orphans under a given age is found by summing.

A similar procedure, using average age of mothers at birth and female survival rates, is followed to obtain the number of maternal orphans, with an adjustment for mothers dying in childbirth. The number of complete orphans is estimated from the life-table values for persons of the age, sex, and race of the surviving parent, adjusted to take into account the greater probability of a surviving

³ Alfred J. Lotka, "Orphanhood in Relation to Demographic Factors: A Study in Population Analysis," *Metron, International Review of Statistics*, Rome, 15 August 1931, pp. 37-109.

parent dying than the average person in the same age-sex-race class.

Lotka made no adjustments for differences in the mortality of married and nonmarried individuals or of parents and nonparents and for changes in mortality over time.

This method, applied to life-table values for 1919-20 and the age distribution of children in 1920, gave Lotka an estimate of 4.0 million orphans under age 17 in the white population of the United States in 1920, or 12 per 100, of whom 2.0 million had lost a father only, 1.6 million had lost a mother only, and about 350,000 were complete orphans.

In 1933, Mortimer Spiegelman, using Lotka's method and 1930 mortality rates, estimated the number of white orphans under age 17 in 1930 to have been 3.1 million, or 9 per 100, including 1.7 million paternal-only orphans, 1.2 million maternal-only orphans, and 0.2 million complete orphans.⁴

Spiegelman returned to the subject in 1944, preparing an estimate for 1940, based again on the Lotka method and employing 1930-39 mortality rates, which put the number of orphans in the United States under age 18, white and nonwhite, at 3.8 million, or 10 per 100.⁵ The total included 2.2 million paternal-only orphans, 1.4 million maternal-only orphans, and 300,000 complete orphans.

Both Lotka and Spiegelman started with the age distribution of the children as enumerated in the Census year, working backwards, by use of the mortality factors mentioned, to estimate the number of children whose fathers had died in the years before the Census. In 1945, T. J. Woofter reversed the procedure, beginning with the number of births in a given calendar year and estimating, by use

of age-of-father data and life-table survival factors, how many new paternal orphans were created among such children in each successive calendar year.⁶ These annual accretions through age 17 were summed up and adjusted for deaths among the orphans themselves, leaving the number of paternal orphans in the population in the age class 17. Similar computations yielded the estimated number of paternal orphans in each younger year of age. The sum of these estimates comprised the total number of paternal orphans under age 18.

Woofter's estimate of paternal orphans (paternal-only plus complete) under age 18 in 1940, based on births in the period 1922-39 and on 1929-31 mortality rates, was 3.3 million, or about one-third more than Spiegelman's estimate of 2.5 million for the same year. (The rates per 100 were 8.3 and 5.4, respectively.)

The October 1949 Survey

The question that every student of the subject asks at some stage of his investigation is, "Why not seek an answer by direct enumeration?" Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand have obtained statistics on orphanhood by including in the census schedule an inquiry into the number of children under a specified age with two, one, or no living parents, and there would seem to be no reason why a similar approach should not be feasible in this country.

In the course of discussions with the Census Bureau regarding the content of the 1950 Census schedule, the Social Security Administration in 1948 suggested, among other things, the inclusion of a question or series of questions concerning orphanhood. The suggestion was ruled out because of, among other reasons, lack of demand for such information for small areas. The addition to the current population survey schedule of a supplement on the subject was proposed and accepted as an alternative.

In October 1949, respondents in all households in the survey sample containing one or more children under 18 (roughly half the 25,000 households comprising the sample) were ques-

tioned as follows: "Are both parents of all children under 18 still living?" If the answer was "No" with respect to any child, the respondent was asked "Is _____'s father still living?" and "Is _____'s mother still living?" If the answer to either question was "Yes," the enumerator was requested to indicate on the schedule whether the surviving parent was living in the same household. Instructions to the enumerator specified that the parents referred to in the questions were the "blood" or "natural" parents.

The results of the October 1949 survey pointed to the presence in the population under 18 years in that month of 2.4 million orphans, including 1.6 million paternal-only orphans, 0.7 million maternal-only orphans and 0.1 million complete orphans.

In the interpretation of these figures two kinds of qualifications must be borne in mind.

The first is sampling variability, arising out of the fact that the estimates are obtained from a survey based on a sample. According to the Census Bureau, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated number of orphans obtained from the survey and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration, using the same schedule, instructions, and enumerators, is less than 300,000. For paternal-only orphans, similarly, the sampling variability is a little more than 200,000; for maternal-only orphans, a little more than 100,000; for complete orphans, about 40,000. In other words, the survey suggests that the results of a complete enumeration would probably lie in the range 2.1-2.7 million for all orphans; 1.4-1.8 million for paternal-only orphans; 0.6-0.8 million for maternal-only orphans; and 0.05-0.13 million for complete orphans.

The other qualification arises out of errors of response and nonreporting. These tend on the whole toward an understatement of the number of orphans in the country. Some mothers may have reported as dead fathers who have deserted or from whom they have been divorced or otherwise separated, or, perhaps more importantly, fathers to whom they have never been married.

⁴ "The Diminishing Burden of Orphanhood a Great Social Benefit," *Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*, September 1933; "The Broken Family—Widowhood and Orphanhood," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November 1936, pp. 117-130.

⁵ "One Child in Nine in a Broken Family," *Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*, March 1944, p. 3-6; "The American Family," *The Record*, American Institute of Actuaries, November 1944, pp. 394-409, June 1945, pp. 121-124.

⁶ "Paternal Orphans," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1945, pp. 5-6.

This bias in the direction of an overstatement in the number of orphans may have been more than compensated for, however, by the tendency of some respondents, consciously or unconsciously, to forget or conceal the fact that some of the children in the household were orphans. In some cases it is quite possible that the respondent did not know the parental status of the children in the household. Memory lapse or concealment would be particularly marked in adoption cases, or in cases in which the surviving parent remarried and had a second set of children and either rejected any distinction between the issue of the first and of the second marriage or confused the *de facto* parent with the biological parent.

Since widowers have a higher remarriage rate than widows, the influence of this factor may be expected to affect particularly the count of maternal-only orphans. As a matter of fact, the ratio of maternal-only to paternal-only orphans in the survey results is perhaps lower than the relationship to be anticipated from sex differences in adult mortality and may be explained largely on the basis of underreporting of the children of remarried widowers.

Still another limitation of the survey was the difficulty of insuring adequate coverage of children in institutions, arising from the fact that the monthly population sample survey is primarily designed to yield a representative sample of noninstitutional households in the country.

Generation Mortality Method

Discussion of the special survey results among the interested staff members of the Census Bureau and of the Division of Research and Statistics and the Division of the Actuary of the Social Security Administration suggested the desirability of developing an independent estimate for the same period by the life-table method. The Division of the Actuary subsequently prepared an estimate on the basis of the presumed annual changes in the mortality of married persons between 1932 and 1949, calculated from the annual United States life tables by single years of age and by sex and race. These tables are issued by the

Table 1.—*Estimated number of orphans under age 18, by type, October 1949*

Type	Orphans under age 18		Orphans as percent of estimated population under age 18
	Estimated number (in millions)	Percent	
Total	3.0	100	6.3
Paternal only	1.9	63	3.9
Maternal only	1.0	34	2.2
Complete	.1	3	.2

Source: Number of orphans, based on generation life tables for married persons, by race and age, estimated by the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. Estimated population under age 18, from the Bureau of the Census.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and have been adjusted for the mortality of married persons by reference to 1940 data of the National Office of Vital Statistics, with an allowance for additional paternal orphans created by deaths of fathers in service overseas during World War II.

This generation mortality estimate recognizes the fact that orphans under age 18 in the population in October 1949 lost their parents under varying conditions of risk of death, and it is therefore preferable to an estimate that assumes that between 1932 and 1949 (or any other 18-year period) the mortality factors remained constant, as is the case when one uses the 1930-39 life table, the 1939-41 life table, or any other table of fixed values over the entire period.

The generation mortality method produces an estimate for October 1949 of 3.0 million orphans under age 18, of whom 1.9 million were paternal-only orphans, 1.0 million were maternal-only orphans, and somewhat less than 0.1 million were complete orphans. On this basis, orphans constituted 6 percent of the estimated 48 million children under age 18 in that month; paternal-only orphans, 4 percent; maternal-only orphans, 2 percent; and complete orphans, 0.2 percent (table 1).

From an examination of the Lotka and Spiegelman estimates for 1920, 1930, and 1940, in relation to the estimate in table 1 for 1949, it would appear that the number of orphans has decreased absolutely as well as relatively over the past 30 years. The primary factor responsible for the decrease in the burden of orphanhood

has been, of course, the progressive improvement in the mortality of men and women in the child-rearing ages. Other factors have been the decline in the number of very large families, among whom a parent's death left more orphans than among smaller-sized families; the related factor of the decrease in the median age of father and mother at birth of child, which has meant a lower mortality rate for parents of children under age 18; and the better-than-average improvement in the mortality of Negroes, whose families have tended to be larger than those of other population groups.

Personal Characteristics of Orphans

Type of orphanhood.—All estimates of the number of orphans agree in showing more paternal than maternal orphans. The larger number of children who have lost a father is understandable in the light of the higher mortality of men as compared with women, age for age, and the circumstance that married men are on the average several years older than their wives.

According to the generation mortality estimate, about 63 percent of the orphans under age 18 in October 1949 were paternal-only orphans, 34 percent were maternal-only orphans, and 3 percent were complete orphans (table 1). The corresponding ratios in the special survey were 66, 30, and 4 percent.

Lotka's estimate for 1920 suggested that paternal-only orphans comprised 51 percent of all orphans. In Spiegelman's estimate for 1930 the rate was 56 per 100, and in his estimate for 1940 it was 57 per 100.

The upward trend in these estimates in the relative number of orphans who have lost a father only, as well as the concurrent decline in the proportion of maternal-only orphans, is consistent with the greater improvement in recent years in the mortality of women as compared with men.

Census enumerations of orphans in other countries have yielded paternal-only ratios between 53 and 70 percent, reflecting presumably varying sex differences in adult mortality. The low-

Table 2.—Estimated number of orphans under age 18, by age, October 1949

Age	Orphans under age 18		Estimated percentage distribution, total population under age 18	Orphans as percent of population in specified ages
	Estimated number (in millions)	Percent		
Total	3.0	100	100	6.3
Under 5	.2	7	35	1.2
5-9	.7	24	28	5.3
10-14	1.1	37	23	9.8
15-17	1.0	32	13	15.5

Source: Distribution of orphans by age estimated by the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. Estimated age distribution of total population under age 18, from the Bureau of the Census.

est proportion was shown by the Irish censuses of 1926 and 1936. Intermediate ratios appeared in the New Zealand enumerations of 1921, 1926, and 1936 (58 percent in all 3 years) and in the Australian census of 1933 (60 percent). The 70-percent ratio in the 1921 census of England and Wales is usually attributed to male service deaths in World War I.

Age.—Because of the cumulative increase in the number of orphans with each year of age, as well as the higher mortality of parents of older children, more orphans may be anticipated in the later than in the earlier years of childhood. Census data from other English-speaking countries show orphanhood ratios per 100 children in the age group 5-9 from two to three times higher than in the group under 5 years of age, while the ratio among children aged 10-14 was anywhere from one-third higher to twice as high as the proportion in the age class 5-9.

The generation mortality estimate for the United States for October 1949 suggests that among children under 5 years of age in that month, orphans comprised 1 percent of the total. The ratio was 5 percent in the age class 5-9, 10 percent in the group aged 10-14, and 16 percent among children from 15 to 17 years of age (table 2). The special survey also showed a rise in the relative number of orphans at each successive age class.

School enrollment.—Orphaned

children are not at an educational disadvantage, to judge from the special survey made by the Census Bureau in October 1949. The survey findings indicate that among orphans in the ages 5-17, 87 percent were enrolled in school, or about the same proportion as for all children of that age.⁷ The similarity in school-enrollment status shows up also when the data are analyzed by age. In the age class 5-13, about 9 in 10 children in both groups were enrolled; in the age class 14-17 the proportion was 8 in 10 for both orphans and all children.

Labor-force status.—According to the special Census survey, orphaned children in the age group 14-17 are less frequently found in the labor force than all children at the same ages. The Census Bureau's *Monthly Report on the Labor Force* for October 1949 suggests that about 27 in every 100 persons aged 14-17 were either working or looking for work in that month. The special orphan survey points to a labor-force participation rate among orphans of 15 per 100.

This underrepresentation of workers among older orphaned children is one of the surprises of the survey. As a group, orphans are at an economic disadvantage and might be expected to show a higher-than-average rate of participation in the labor force. In 1940, 14 percent of the families with a male head and children aged 14-17 had one or more children in the labor force, but among families with a female head, including widows, this proportion was 20 percent.⁸ Another factor expected to make for a higher labor-force participation rate among orphans is the greater concentration of 16- and 17-year-olds in the orphan group aged 14-17 as compared with all children aged 14-17.

It is possible, of course, that part or all of the difference is spurious because of sampling variability, a possible undercount of older orphans in the special survey because errors in

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of the estimated number of orphans under age 18, by type and by living arrangement, October 1949¹

Household relationship of orphan and relative present	Paternal orphans	Maternal orphans	Complete orphans
Total	100	100	100
In households			
Mother present	97	96	96
Mother head of household	54		
Other	35		
Father present		64	
Father head of household		61	
Other		3	
Neither parent present	9	32	99
Relative head of household		27	80
Male relative	7	21	44
Female relative		6	37
Other	2	5	17
In institutions	3	4	2

¹ Estimated.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Special sample survey, Bureau of the Census, October 1949.

response due to memory lapse and other factors may have been more frequent for children in the older ages, and the possibility that among those missed a relatively large number were in the labor force. If the difference is real, perhaps one reason is the presence among the million or so orphans aged 14-17 of several hundred thousand receiving survivor benefits under social insurance and related programs or receiving aid to dependent children, programs under which employment usually entails reduction or loss of benefit or assistance. Under the circumstances it is to the advantage of the family to keep the child out of the labor market.

It may seem paradoxical that despite a seemingly significant difference in the rate of labor-force participation, both orphans and the total population aged 14-17 show approximately the same relative numbers enrolled at school. The explanation would appear to lie in the difference between the two groups with respect to the overlap in school enrollment and labor-force membership. More than half the total number of children aged 14-17 in the labor force were enrolled in school, as compared with about 1 in 8 in the orphan group. In other words, children enrolled at school and not in the labor force were relatively more numerous among orphans than in the general population.

⁷ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P-20, No. 30, table 5.

⁸ Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population and Housing, Families, General Characteristics*, table 4.

Living Arrangements

Relative lived with.—The institutionalized orphan of song and fiction is far from representative of the orphan in real life. The Census Bureau's special survey indicates that most orphans live in a family setting, sometimes with relatives, more often with the surviving parent in his own home.

In October 1949, only about 3 in every 100 orphans under age 18 lived in an institution. Of the children who had lost a father, about 9 in 10 were living with the mother. There is evidence that most of the remainder were in the homes of other relatives (table 3). As noted earlier, it is possible, of course, that institutions were not adequately covered in the survey and that a complete enumeration would have yielded a ratio higher than 3 percent.

The proportion of children living with a surviving parent was somewhat lower among maternal orphans, but these children accounted for more than half the children who had lost a mother. About 6 in 10 were living with the father, about 3 in 10 with other relatives (table 3). The higher frequency of maternal orphans in the homes of relatives other than the

surviving parent reflects, presumably, the difficulties faced by widowers in caring for children. Some of the difference may have been due to the greater likelihood of an undercount of orphans living with remarried parents, an arrangement more frequent among maternal than paternal orphans.

Among orphans who had lost both parents, about 8 in 10 were living with relatives, divided about equally between male relatives and female relatives. About 2 in 10 were living with unrelated persons, some of whom may have been foster parents (table 3).

Age of surviving parent.—Because the incidence of orphanhood increases with the age of the child, one would expect the average surviving parent to be somewhat older than the average parent in the population as a whole. From the special survey it may be estimated that the median age of mothers living with paternal orphans in October 1949 was about 41 years as compared with a median of some 37 years among married women with children under age 18 in the 1940 Census. Fathers living with maternal orphans in October 1949 had a median age of about 48 years; the median for married men with children under age 18 in 1940 was about 41 years. The difference in the median age of a parent would perhaps be even greater but for the possible undercount of orphans in the older ages in the special survey and the inclusion in the 1940 data of children not the own children of the family head or his wife, who were relatively more numerous at the older ages of the family head.

One-third of the surviving mothers living with paternal orphans in October 1949 were 45 years of age or over; the corresponding proportion for wives with children under age 18 in 1940 was one-fifth. Fathers 45 years of age and over living with maternal orphans comprised about two-thirds of the total; the 1940 ratio for married men with children under age 18 was one-third (table 4).

Marital status of surviving parent.—Marriage statistics indicate that a substantial number of widows and widowers, particularly widowers, remarry. Three in every 10 paternal

Table 5.—*Percentage distribution of the estimated number of orphans under age 18 living with a surviving parent, by age and marital status of parent, October 1949*

Age of surviving parent	Paternal orphans			Maternal orphans		
	Total	Living with mother who has remarried	Living with mother, other marital status	Total	Living with father who has remarried	Living with father, other marital status
Total	100	30	70	100	45	55
Under 25	100	60	40	100	—	—
25-34	100	47	53	100	77	23
35-44	100	28	72	100	46	54
45-54	100	19	81	100	40	60
55-64	100	3	97	100	38	62
65 and over	—	—	—	100	15	85

Source: Special sample survey, Bureau of the Census, October 1949.

orphans living with a surviving mother in the special survey conducted in October 1949 were members of new families created by the remarriage of the mother. About half the maternal orphans living with a surviving father in that month had stepmothers as a result of the father's remarriage (table 5).

The chances of an orphan to acquire a stepparent are greatest in his early years, since the likelihood of the parent's remarriage declines with age. Six out of 10 mothers under age 25 living with paternal orphans in October 1949 had remarried. Among mothers aged 25-34, this proportion dropped to about one-half, and in the age class 55-64 it was less than 5 per 100. Among fathers living with maternal orphans, remarried men comprised about three-fourths of the total in the age group under age 35, 40 in 100 in the age class 45-64, and 15 per 100 aged 65 and over (table 5). Some of the nonmarried parents in the older ages probably included persons who had been widowed more than once.

Household size.—Families consisting of orphans and surviving parents are often incomplete families, in the sense that many of the mothers affected might have had more children if they had not died or been widowed. They may therefore be expected to have fewer children on the average than normal families. The special survey indicates that orphans in

Table 4.—*Percentage distribution of the estimated number of orphans under age 18 living with surviving parent, by age of parent, October 1949*

Age of parent	Paternal orphans living with mother, by age of mother, October 1949	Children living with male married family heads, with 1 or more children under age 18, by age of wife of head, 1940 ¹		Maternal orphans living with father, by age of father, October 1949	Children living with male married family heads, with 1 or more children under age 18, by age of head, 1940 ¹	
		Total	100		Total	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25	3	8	—	—	3	—
25-34	24	36	12	26	38	38
35-44	38	36	24	38	44	24
45-54	29	16	44	24	17	8
55-64	5	3	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	3	—	—	2

¹ 1940 data refer to children "related" to the family head; some of these children were not the biological children of the family head.

Source: Age distribution of surviving parent from special sample survey, Bureau of the Census, October 1949. Age distribution of male married family heads and of their wives from 16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Families, *Types of Families*, table 9.

Table 6.—Percentage distribution of the estimated number of orphans and other related children under age 18 in households with children, by number of orphans and total number of related children per household, October 1949

Number of related children or related orphans in household	Orphans in household related to head, October 1949	Children under age 18 in household related to head, April 1949
Total.....	100	100
1.....	34	20
2.....	29	30
3 or more.....	33	50

Source: Data on orphans from special sample survey, Bureau of the Census, October 1949; on children under age 18, related to household head, April 1949, from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census.

households containing one orphan accounted for one-third of all orphans. By contrast, children in the general population in April 1949 in one-child households constituted only one-fifth of all children under age 18 in households. Half the children in the general population were in households containing three or more children. The corresponding proportion for orphans was three-eighths (table 6).

About 2 in every 10 children living in households containing orphans were not themselves orphans. Presumably they were for the most part the issue of the surviving parent's remarriage. Their relative number increases with household size. In households containing two related children, including at least one orphan, about 16 percent of the children in October 1949 were not orphans. In households of three or more related children, the proportion of nonorphans was 30 percent (table 7).

Summary

Periodic Census data on the number of children under age 18 living with a widowed parent underestimate the number of orphans in the country since they exclude children who have lost both parents, orphans living away from the surviving parent, and orphans living with remarried parents.

A special survey conducted by the Census Bureau in October 1949 as a

supplement to the monthly population sample survey yielded an estimate of 2.4 million orphans under age 18, including 1.6 million paternal-only orphans, 0.7 million maternal-only orphans, and 0.1 million complete orphans. The estimate is affected by sampling variability and errors of response due to memory lapse and the probable unwillingness of some respondents to identify children as orphans.

An estimate prepared by the Division of the Actuary of the Social Security Administration, based on mortality trends for the period 1932-49, puts the number of orphans under age 18 in October 1949 at 3.0 million, of whom 1.9 million had lost a father by death, 1.0 million had lost a mother, and 0.1 million, both parents.

There is some evidence that the burden of orphanhood has decreased in the past 30 years, primarily because of improved mortality among men and women in the child-rearing ages.

Paternal orphans outnumbered maternal orphans in October 1949 because men have a higher mortality than women of the same age and husbands are generally older than their wives.

The population orphaned increases with the age of the child. According to the estimate of the Division of the Actuary, about 1 in every 100 children under age 5 was an orphan in October 1949. Among children aged 5-9, the rate was 5 per 100; among children aged 10-14, 10 per 100; among children aged 15-17, 16 per 100. For the total group of children under age 18, the proportion orphaned was 6 percent. The corresponding rates in the Census special survey were 1, 4, 8, 12, and 5 per 100.

The Census survey indicates that about the same proportion of orphans aged 5-17 were enrolled in school as among children in that age class in the population as a whole.

Orphaned children aged 14-17 were found in the Census survey to be half as frequently in the labor force as all children of that age, possibly because several hundred thousand were in re-

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of estimated number of orphans and other children under age 18 related to household head, by number of related children in household, for households with orphans, October 1949

Number of related ¹ children under age 18 in household	All related children in household	Orphan children	Other children
Total.....	100	79	21
1.....	100	100	-----
2.....	100	84	16
3 or more.....	100	70	30

¹ "Related" children are children related to the household head, including orphans.

Source: Special sample survey, Bureau of the Census, October 1949.

ceipt of benefits under social insurance or related programs or were receiving aid to dependent children and risked loss or reduction of benefits or assistance if they went to work. The proportion who were both at work and in school was substantially greater among all children aged 14-17 than among orphans in these ages.

Most orphaned children live with a surviving parent. About 9 in 10 paternal orphans were living with the surviving mother in October 1949. About 6 in 10 maternal orphans were living with the surviving father. Approximately three-fourths of the remaining children were in the homes of other relatives.

The average surviving parent of an orphan was several years older than the average parent of the same sex in the general population. The age difference reflected the increase in the incidence of widowhood with age of parent.

Three in every 10 paternal orphans living with a mother in October 1949 and almost half the maternal orphans living with a father in that month were members of new families created by the surviving parent's remarriage. The proportion of remarried parents was lower among older orphans.

Family groups consisting of orphans and a surviving parent tended to have fewer children than normal families.

Notes and Brief Reports

Family Benefits Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1949

At the end of 1949, monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program were being paid to at least one member of 1.9 million families. Two-thirds of these families were retired worker families. Survivor families have decreased as a proportion of all beneficiary families from 39 percent at the end of 1944 to 33 percent at the end of 1949. Families in which only an aged widow was receiving benefits—the only type of survivor family that increased in relative number during this 5-year period—increased from 10.9 percent to 13.7 percent of all beneficiary families.

Payments to retired workers with no dependents receiving benefits averaged \$26.50 for men and \$20.60 for women. The average for a retired worker and his wife was \$41.40. For survivor families the average benefits ranged from \$13.50 for a family in which only one child was receiving benefits to \$54.00 for a family consisting of a widowed mother and three or more children receiving benefits.

Table 1 presents a comparison of average family benefits at the end of 1949, 1948, and 1944 (the first year for which such information is available). For each family classification the average benefit increased. The increase from 1948 to 1949 was at least \$1 for families with a retired worker and one or more dependents receiving benefits. For families with four or more children or a widowed mother and three or more children receiving benefits—the survivor families receiving the maximum amount of monthly benefits payable—the average benefit was \$1 higher than at the end of 1948. In all other types of survivor families the increase was less than a dollar.

The increase in average family benefits is due chiefly to the increase each year in the average amount of benefits awarded, particularly since 1946, when amendments to the Social Security Act changed the method of computing primary benefit amounts. Other factors also tended to raise the average benefit amount. Benefit

awards were based on higher wages, and an increased number of annual increments could be used in computing benefit amounts. Awards to survivors of World War II veterans under section 210 of the Social Security Act as amended in 1946 and awards under the 1946 amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act also contributed to the increase. In addition, certain beneficiaries already on the rolls had their benefits increased through recomputation as authorized by the 1946 amendments.

A distribution of the number of families by the amount of the family benefit received shows concentration at amounts corresponding to primary benefit amounts at \$20-30 and at the minimum benefit amounts (table 2). In families in which only the retired worker was receiving benefits, 13 percent of the women and almost 6 percent of the men were receiving the minimum of \$10. The minimum family benefit of \$15 was being paid to 5 percent of the families consisting of a retired worker and wife and to less than 4 percent of the families with a retired worker and one child receiving benefits.

The maximum benefit of \$85 was being paid to about 1,000 families. Before 1943, it was impossible for a family to receive this amount because a family benefit is limited to twice the primary benefit, and the maximum primary benefit possible in 1942 was \$42.40. Now the \$85 maximum can be paid to families consisting of a retired worker and two or more dependents, or of four or more children, or of a widowed mother and three or more children.

The distribution of all retired workers receiving benefits, by amount of primary benefit, is as follows:

Primary benefit	Total	Men	Women
Total number	1,285,893	1,100,224	185,669
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$10.00	6.5	5.4	13.2
10.01-14.99	7.4	6.2	14.6
15.00-19.99	8.3	7.2	14.8
20.00-24.99	24.6	23.4	31.9
25.00-29.99	21.6	22.3	17.1
30.00-34.99	15.0	16.6	5.4
35.00-39.99	9.6	10.8	1.9
40.00-44.99	6.6	7.5	1.1
45.00-45.20	.4	.5	(1)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

The proportion of primary beneficiaries receiving the \$10 minimum has declined from 8.4 percent at the end of 1944 to 6.5 percent at the end of

Table 1.—Number of families and beneficiaries in receipt of benefits at end of 1949, and average monthly benefit in current-payment status at end of 1949, 1948, and 1944, by family group

[Based on 20-percent sample; average benefits shown to the nearest 10 cents; data corrected to May 23, 1950]

Family classification of beneficiaries	Number of families (in thousands)	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family		
			1949	1948	1944
Total	1,909.7	2,742.8			
Retired worker families					
Worker only	1,285.9	1,708.5	\$25.30	\$24.60	\$23.00
Male	872.2	872.2	26.50	25.80	24.10
Female	686.6	686.6	20.60	20.10	19.30
Worker and wife	390.3	780.5	41.40	40.40	37.90
Worker and 1 child	15.0	29.9	40.70	39.10	35.70
Worker and 2 or more children	8.1	24.9	50.50	48.60	44.60
Worker, wife, and 1 or more children ¹	.3	.9	56.60	53.10	48.50
Survivor families					
Aged widow	623.9	1,034.3			
1 child only	261.2	261.2	20.80	20.60	20.20
2 children	3.6	3.6	21.20	20.80	19.90
3 children	78.3	156.7	36.50	36.00	34.40
4 or more children	44.2	132.5	50.40	49.80	47.30
Widowed mother and 1 child	26.2	106.9	54.00	53.00	50.10
Widowed mother and 2 children					
Widowed mother and 3 or more children					
1 child only	105.8	105.8	13.50	13.40	12.90
2 children	48.6	97.3	26.60	26.20	24.90
3 children	19.0	57.0	37.50	37.10	35.10
4 or more children	24.5	99.8	49.60	48.60	45.80
1 aged parent	11.5	11.5	13.80	13.70	13.20
2 aged parents	1.0	2.0	26.70	26.70	24.70

¹ Figures subject to large probable sampling error because too few cases in sample.

² Benefits of child or children were being withheld at end of 1949.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of beneficiary families by monthly amount of family benefit in current-payment status at end of 1949, for each specified family group in receipt of benefits

[Based on 20-percent sample; average benefits shown to the nearest 10 cents; data corrected to May 23, 1950]

Monthly family benefit amount	Retired worker only		Retired worker and wife	Retired worker and 1 child	Aged widow	Widowed mother and children			Children only			
	Male	Female				1 child	2 children	3 or more children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
	Total number	185,700	300,300	15,000	261,200	78,300	44,200	26,200	105,800	48,600	19,000	24,500
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10.00						12.1	27.7	1.09	3.7	0.7	0.1	
10.00-14.99	7.6	14.8	8.8	6.7	30.1	3.4	4.1	0.1	10.3	7.6	10.1	1.2
15.00-19.99	24.3	31.9	4.1	4.4	27.2	4.5	2.8	7.6	26.4	23.9	5.1	11.5
20.00-24.99	22.7	17.1	4.5	4.9	15.2	14.6	2.6	3.1	23.9	5.0	4.8	
25.00-29.99	16.1	5.4	13.4	14.8	11.1	18.2	3.2	4.0	20.9	17.7	4.8	
30.00-34.99	10.2	1.9	15.9	18.9		16.4	9.3	3.8	9.3	18.5	5.2	
35.00-39.99	6.5	1.1	14.0	15.1		16.4	12.7	7.3	4.1	15.0	8.3	
40.00-44.99	1.5	(10) (11)	12.1	12.9		10.8	13.3	12.4	10.1	13.6	14.0	
45.00-49.99			9.9	9.4		8.7	11.9	12.5		8.2	13.0	
50.00-54.99			7.3	6.5		12.3	13.7	10.5		3.2	10.7	
55.00-59.99			5.9	3.9		9.9	10.5			1.6	8.8	
60.00-64.99			13.9	2.6		7.0	10.6			13.4	8.1	
65.00-69.99						5.7	7.0				5.1	
70.00-74.99						14.3	4.8				3.1	
75.00-79.99							3.2				1.3	
80.00-84.99							2.5				1.1	
85.00												
Average monthly amount per family	\$26.50	\$20.60	\$41.40	\$40.70	\$20.80	\$36.50	\$50.40	\$54.00	\$13.50	\$26.60	\$37.50	\$49.60

¹ Families with retired worker, wife, and child; with retired worker and 2 or more children; with widowed mother only; or with 1 or 2 aged parents not shown because too few cases in sample.

² Widow's benefit reduced to less than \$10 by primary benefit to which widow was concurrently entitled.

³ Family benefit is less than minimum amount because 1 or more additional family members were entitled to benefits that were being withheld at end of 1949.

⁴ 5.6 percent at \$10 minimum.

⁵ 13.2 percent at \$10 minimum.

⁶ 5.2 percent at \$15 minimum.

⁷ 3.6 percent at \$15 minimum.

⁸ \$22.60 maximum possible in 1949.

⁹ \$33.90 maximum possible in 1949.

¹⁰ \$45.20 maximum possible in 1949.

¹¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹² \$56.50 maximum possible in 1949.

¹³ \$67.80 maximum possible in 1949.

¹⁴ \$79.10 maximum possible in 1949.

1949. More than 42 percent of the men and 74 percent of the women were receiving benefits of less than \$25, as compared with 54 and 84 percent, respectively, 5 years earlier. Only 3 percent of the women and 19 percent of the men were receiving benefits of \$35 or more at the end of 1949.

Applicants for Account Numbers, 1949

The 2,340,000 employee accounts established in 1949 brought the cumulative number of accounts established by the end of that year to 94,635,000 (table 1). The 1949 total was the smallest for any year since the program began; it represented a drop from 1948 of 14 percent, the steepest year-to-year decline since 1945, when the number of accounts established fell by 27 percent.

The conditions resulting in the decreases during the two years, 1945 and 1949, were quite different. In 1945, as a result of the heavy volume of account-number applications received

during the initial war years, 1941-43, the labor-force reserve without account numbers was small, and therefore the number of new workers applying for account numbers was also small. The marked decline in 1949, on the other hand, is attributable mainly to the relative scarcity of job opportunities for new entrants into the labor market.

The number of accounts established in 1949 declined at about the same rate for both men and women.

Account numbers issued to men dropped 15 percent to 1,113,000, as the downturn that began in 1942 was resumed; this decline was interrupted only in 1948 when a peak level of business activity resulted in an unusually large seasonal expansion of job opportunities during April-September. The 1,226,000 account numbers issued to women in 1949 represented a 13-percent drop from 1948 and were only about a fourth of the wartime peak of 4.5 million established in 1943.

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and the cumulative number as of the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1940-49

[In thousands]

Period	Total		Male		Female	
	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period
1940	5,227	54,225	3,080	37,342	2,147	16,883
1941	6,678	60,903	3,702	41,044	2,976	19,859
1942	7,638	68,541	3,548	44,592	4,090	21,949
1943	7,426	75,967	2,904	47,496	4,522	28,471
1944	4,537	80,504	1,828	49,324	2,709	31,180
1945	3,321	83,825	1,504	50,828	1,817	32,997
1946	3,022	86,847	1,432	52,260	1,590	34,587
1947	2,728	89,575	1,299	55,559	1,429	36,016
1948	2,720	92,295	1,305	54,864	1,415	37,431
1949	2,340	94,635	1,113	55,977	1,226	38,657

Table 2.—*Distribution of applicants for account numbers by race, age group, and sex, by year, 1940-49*¹

Year	Total			Negro			Under 20 years			20 years and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	5,226,688	3,080,032	2,146,656	630,337	413,984	216,353	2,137,542	1,264,299	873,243	3,089,146	1,815,733	1,273,413
1941	6,677,584	3,701,467	2,976,117	796,668	508,979	277,689	3,174,241	1,885,858	1,288,383	3,503,343	1,815,609	1,687,734
1942	7,637,416	3,547,376	4,090,040	905,238	457,145	448,093	3,720,663	2,013,325	1,707,338	3,916,753	1,534,051	2,382,702
1943	7,415,294	2,901,273	5,144,021	1,058,178	355,341	702,837	3,649,172	1,835,939	1,813,233	3,766,122	1,065,334	2,700,788
1944	4,528,574	1,826,179	2,702,395	738,739	253,197	485,542	2,444,995	1,213,002	1,231,993	2,083,583	613,177	1,470,406
1945	3,321,384	1,505,839	1,815,545	504,321	195,313	309,008	1,851,854	922,562	923,292	1,469,530	583,277	886,253
1946	3,022,057	1,431,760	1,590,297	388,489	185,709	202,780	1,600,260	746,796	853,464	1,421,797	684,964	736,833
1947	2,727,810	1,299,092	1,428,718	314,788	154,975	159,813	1,620,237	801,092	819,145	1,107,573	498,000	609,573
1948	2,719,642	1,304,625	1,415,017	309,790	150,628	159,162	1,770,613	912,189	858,424	949,029	392,436	556,593
1949	2,339,502	1,113,006	1,226,496	259,620	125,342	134,278	1,518,152	773,289	744,863	821,350	339,717	481,633

¹ Excludes applicants whose sex and/or race is unknown.

² Includes a small number of applicants of unknown age.

Table 3.—*Distribution of account-number applicants under 20 years of age, by sex and age, 1949 and 1948*

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	1949	1948	Percentage change	1949	1948	Percentage change	1949	1948	Percentage change
				1949	1948	Percentage change	1949	1948	Percentage change
Under 20, total	1,518,152	1,770,613	-14.3	773,289	912,189	-15.2	744,863	821,350	-13.2
Under 14	44,607	62,526	-28.7	34,385	48,117	-28.5	10,222	14,409	-29.1
14	97,143	127,299	-23.7	61,409	80,040	-23.3	35,734	47,259	-24.4
15	206,925	246,110	-18.6	115,916	142,775	-18.8	91,009	111,335	-18.3
16	410,417	503,697	-18.5	199,309	250,130	-20.3	211,108	253,567	-16.7
17	354,992	390,606	-9.1	174,050	192,237	-9.5	180,942	198,369	-8.8
18	265,678	289,970	-8.4	123,678	132,674	-6.8	142,000	157,206	-9.7
19	138,390	142,405	-2.8	64,542	66,216	-2.5	73,848	76,189	-3.1

Men comprised 48 percent of all applicants in 1949, the same proportion as in each of the preceding 2 years.

Although in 1949 the number of applications for account numbers declined for each of the age groups, the decline was relatively heavy in the age groups under 20, especially in ages under 17 (table 3). Accounts issued to persons under 20 years of age dropped 14 percent to 1,518,000, after registering increases of 1.2 and 9.3 percent, respectively, in 1947 and 1948. The number of applicants aged 20 and over, on the other hand, declined 13 percent, as against corresponding declines of 22 percent in 1947 and 14 percent in 1948. The decreases were particularly small among men aged 25-49 during the April-September quarters. During this 6-month period the number of male applicants aged 25-49 declined only 6 percent from 1948, as against a decline of 18 percent for those under 20 years of age. The corresponding declines for women in these respective age groups were 10 and 15 percent.

During 1949, social security account numbers were issued to 50,000 persons aged 60 and over, 23 percent

fewer than in 1948. Only 2.1 percent of all applicants were in this older age group, the smallest proportion on record. Although more men than women aged 60 and over applied for account numbers, the proportion of women among applicants in this age group increased to slightly more than 40 percent, as against 39 and 38 percent, respectively, in 1948 and 1947.

The absolute and relative numbers of Negro applicants, both of which have followed a downward course since 1944, declined still further in

1949. The 260,000 applications received from Negroes represented a drop of 16 percent from 1948. Negroes formed only 11 percent of all applicants—a proportion slightly smaller than in the preceding year but considerably less than the 14 and 16 percent in 1943 and 1944, when the wartime demand for labor enabled many Negroes ordinarily in noncovered employment to shift to covered employment. Men and women shared about equally in the decline.

Table 4.—*Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1949*

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro
Total	2,339,502	2,079,882	259,620	1,113,006	987,664	125,342	1,226,496	1,092,218	134,278
Under 15	141,750	127,912	13,838	95,794	84,842	10,952	45,956	43,070	2,886
15-19	1,376,402	1,238,305	138,097	677,495	600,306	77,189	698,907	657,999	60,908
20-39	509,856	428,193	81,663	217,727	190,371	27,356	292,129	237,822	54,307
40-59	261,201	238,420	22,781	91,982	84,167	7,815	169,219	154,253	14,966
60-64	27,201	25,560	1,641	14,111	13,181	930	13,090	12,379	711
65-69	13,954	12,944	1,010	8,752	8,110	642	5,202	4,834	368
70 and over	8,768	8,241	527	6,834	6,410	424	1,934	1,831	103
Unknown	370	307	63	311	277	34	59	30	29

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

Turkish Retirement and Health Insurance Acts, 1949-50

The Turkish social security system was expanded during 1949 and early 1950 by the adoption of two new retirement acts and by the addition of health insurance to the existing maternity insurance program. Before 1949, social insurance was limited to several retirement programs for public employees and to workmen's compensation and maternity insurance for persons employed in certain private establishments. The workmen's compensation and maternity programs were operated under 1945 legislation¹ that gave effect to the general enabling provisions of the Labor Code of 1936,² which had specified that priority was to be given to these types of insurance. On November 30, 1949, there were 340,840 persons subject to the Labor Code.

Unification of public employee retirement systems.—Act No. 5,434 of June 1949 is a unifying act intended to reform not only the principal civil and military retirement system—which existed under legislation of 1930—but also to replace 11 other retirement systems that had come into being for workers in public enterprises of one type or another. The act applies to "all governmental establishments regardless of whether they are civil or military, federal, provincial or municipal, or whether they are financed by the State Budget or by special budgets." It also applies to banks as well as other partnerships in which the State has a controlling share in the capital. It covers more than 250,000 workers. Operations under the new law began in December 1949, 6 months after its promulgation.³

This unified "Retirement Fund of the Turkish Republic" is administered as a corporation under supervision of the Ministry of Finance. Its capital is to include the existing re-

serves of other public retirement programs, plus contributions paid jointly by employees and the Government since 1945, as well as contributions for earlier years payable by the Government.

Contributions under the new law are fixed at 5 percent of earnings payable by the insured, 5 percent by the employing agency, plus 1 percent of the employing establishment's salary budget for permanent disability benefit. Retirement, invalidity, survivors, and war-connected disability benefits are provided. The worker may retire at age 55 with 30 years' service; the amount of benefit is 40 percent of salary for 20 years of service, plus 1 percent of salary for each additional year of service up to a maximum of 70 percent of salary. The salary for benefit purposes is the average of the last 2 years before retirement. A surviving widow and orphan will be entitled to half the pension paid or payable to the husband; other survivors will receive smaller benefits. Lump-sum payments will be made when the worker is not eligible for a pension. Invalidity pensions equal to 35-90 percent of earnings are payable after 15 years of service if invalidity is non-work-connected. Transitional provisions govern the adjustment of existing pensions to the new system.

Old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance in industry and commerce.—Law No. 5,417, adopted June 6, 1949, establishes old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance for privately employed persons. Operations were scheduled to begin April 1, 1950.⁴

Coverage is virtually the same as under the Labor Code of 1936, which applies to industrial and commercial firms having 10 or more employees. The term "employee" is defined to mean persons doing manual work either exclusively or in part. Agricultural and maritime labor are not subject to the Labor Code; the retirement law exempts in addition persons covered by another retirement system, casual workers, and seasonal workers not ordinarily employed more than 200 days a year. Voluntary insurance,

¹ Act No. 4,772, June 27, 1946. International Labor Office, *Legislative Series*, 1945—Turk. 1.

² Act No. 3,008, June 8, 1936. International Labor Office, *Legislative Series*, 1936—Turk. 2.

³ U. S. Department of State, report from Consulate General, Istanbul, November 2, 1949.

⁴ U. S. Department of State, report, Ankara, December 19, 1949, and reports from Consulate General, Istanbul, July 15 and November 2, 1949; *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, December 15, 1949, pp. 482-486.

which will be open to workers who leave covered employment, may also be extended through collective arrangements to some of the groups that would otherwise be excluded.

Benefits include old-age and survivor pensions or lump-sum payments and a funeral grant of 50 liras.⁵ The annual amount of the pension is equal to 20 percent of the combined worker and employer contributions paid and may not be less than 400 liras. The old-age pension will be payable at age 60; the invalidity pension, at age 50. Except for certain transitional arrangements the insured must in either case have had 25 years in covered employment, with an average of 200 days' contributions per year (in certain hazardous or heavy employments the number may be reduced to 160 days by the Ministry of Labor). At least 200 contributions must have been paid in the 3 years preceding the claim. Special provision is made for older workers who had been in covered employment for at least 5 years before the law was enacted.

Survivor pensions are provided under specified conditions to the spouse (widow or disabled widower), children, or (if no children survive) the dependent parents of the insured. The spouse receives 40 percent of the pension paid or payable to the insured; half orphans, 20 percent (shared equally among them); and full orphans, 30 percent (shared).

Lump-sum refunds equal to the combined worker and employer contributions will be paid to disabled persons not entitled to a pension and to the survivors of covered workers not eligible for pensions. To qualify, an average of 200 daily contributions (160 in some occupations) must have been paid each year since entry into covered employment. Workers attaining age 60 but not qualified for a pension, and women workers resigning in order to marry, will receive a refund of their own contributions provided they have been covered for 5 years and averaged 200 (160 in some occupations) contributions annually.

The program will be financed chiefly from contributions amounting to 8 percent of earnings (in some oc-

⁵ The Turkish lira is approximately 36 cents in United States currency.

cupations, 10 percent), with half being paid by the insured person and half by the employer. Earnings in excess of 20 liras daily are disregarded for contribution purposes, and no contribution can be based on less than 2 liras per day (when the worker earns less, the employer must pay the total contributions on the difference).

The Workers' Insurance Institute, which administers work-accident and maternity insurance under the 1945 law, is designated as the administrative agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor.

Health and maternity insurance.—Law No. 5,502, governing health and maternity insurance, was adopted January 4, 1950, and is scheduled to take effect March 30, 1951. Coverage is the same as under the Labor Code, and the maternity provisions have been adapted from the 1945 act regulating workmen's compensation and maternity benefit.⁶

Sickness benefits include both cash payments and medical care for insured persons and medical care at

⁶ U. S. Department of State, report, Ankara, March 10, 1950.

reduced cost for dependents. The cash benefit—payable for 180 working days—is equal to 50 percent of earnings if there are no dependents, and to 66½ percent if there are dependents. These amounts are reduced to 33½ percent and 50 percent, respectively, if the insured person is hospitalized. When sickness lasts for 2 weeks, the 3-day waiting period is compensated. To qualify for the payments, the insured must have contributed for 160 working days in the 12 months preceding the claim.

The medical benefit includes examination, diagnosis, and treatment; necessary hospital care; orthopedic and prosthetic services other than dental prosthesis; and necessary traveling expenses. Insured persons with fewer than 160 days' contributions in the preceding year may receive care for not more than 90 days; those with 160 contributions or more may be cared for as many as 180 (and in some instances 270) days.

Maternity benefits include partial replacement of wages of insured women workers, medical care for insured women and wives of insured

men, and cash nursing benefits for insured women and wives of insured men. Cash wage-loss benefits will be payable at the rate of two-thirds of earnings for 3 weeks before and 6 weeks after confinement; the amount of the nursing benefit will be set by the Ministry of Labor.

The medical benefit includes prenatal, obstetrical, and postnatal care, with hospitalization if necessary. Where medical facilities cannot be furnished by the Institute, a cash payment may be substituted for medical services.

The program is to be financed by a total contribution of 4 percent of wages and salaries, one-half payable by the employer and one-half by the insured person. Maximum and minimum daily earnings for contribution purposes are fixed at 20 and 2 liras, respectively.

The Workers' Insurance Institute will supervise operation of the law, establish the necessary medical facilities, and conclude agreements with physicians. The insured person will have free choice of designated doctors.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. Homemaker Service in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada: A Directory of Agencies, with Supplementary Information. Washington: Issued by the Children's Bureau in cooperation with the National Committee on Homemaker Service, 1950. 11 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. Working Together for Children: The Court and

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. The inclusion of prices of publications in this list is intended as a service to the reader, but orders must be directed to publishers or booksellers and not to the Social Security Administration or the Federal Security Agency. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

the Children's Agency. (Reproduced from *Child Welfare*, July and Nov. 1949.) Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 17 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Readings on the Psychological Development of Infants and Children, prepared by Charlotte Del Solar and Milton J. E. Senn of the Child Study Center, Yale University, in collaboration with the Children's Bureau. Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 46 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C. A bibliography.

General

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tute of Labor Economics, University of Washington, by the University of Washington Press, 1950. 25 pp., and tables and charts. Processed.

HUEBNER, S. S. Life Insurance. (4th ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1950. 599 pp. \$4.50.

Includes chapters on disability insurance and on Government life insurance and old-age benefits.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. Post-War Trends in Social Security. (Reprinted from the *International Labour Review*, Vol. 59, June 1949, and Vol. 60, July-Sept. 1949.) Geneva: The Office, 1949. 83 pp. 25 cents.

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"Social Security Agreements Between France and Luxembourg and Belgium and Luxembourg." *Industry*

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UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA. *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1948*. (United Nations Publications Sales No.: 1949. II. G. I.) Lake Success: United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1949. 279 pp. \$2.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. *S. Rept. 1669 on H. R. 6000, 81st Congress, 2d Session, Social Security Act Amendments of 1950*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 319 pp.

U. S. PRESIDENT. *Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950. Message . . . Transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950, Which Will Create a Department of Health, Education, and Security*. (H. Doc. 610, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 5 pp.

U. S. PRESIDENT. *United States Participation in the United Nations. Message . . . Transmitting the Fourth Annual Report on the Activities of the United Nations and the Participation of the United States*. (H. Doc. 598, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 242 pp.

Retirement and Old Age

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Pensions and Fact-Finding in Labor Relations, with a Paper on Union Politics*. (Personnel Series No. 133.) New York: The Association, 1950. 28 pp.

Includes Social and Economic Impact of the Pension Trend, by Sumner Slichter, and The Fact-Finding Concept in Labor Relations, by Carroll R. Daugherty.

"Bigger Pension for Millions: Increases of 40 to 90 Per Cent Are Assured." *U. S. News and World Report*, Washington, Vol. 28, May 12, 1950, pp. 44-49. 15 cents.

BRONSON, DORRANCE C. "Pensions—1949." *Transactions of the Society of Actuaries*, Chicago, Vol. 1, Nov. 1949, pp. 219-255.

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(Continued on page 26)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-50
[In thousands; data corrected to July 3, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance program								
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹					Survivor benefits					Temporary disability benefits ²	State laws ³	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰	Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans ¹²			
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act ³	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act	Other ⁷									
Number of beneficiaries																				
1949																				
May	1,543.5	232.6	141.2	2,309.2	973.6	120.6	8.6	987.5	17.5	21.5	30.0	28.1	1,718.3	552.7	76.3	71.3				
June	1,570.1	234.2	143.2	2,313.5	984.1	121.9	9.4	959.7	17.7	13.5	31.0	29.5	1,809.0	548.1	77.8	68.7				
July	1,589.6	235.1	143.9	2,321.3	987.7	122.8	9.7	961.7	15.3	9.0	28.7	24.6	1,717.4	606.4	80.1	60.2				
August	1,617.4	236.6	145.2	2,324.8	996.2	123.6	10.3	963.2	17.9	11.1	30.0	37.5	1,951.7	218.3	127.3	48.2				
September	1,638.2	237.6	146.7	2,326.6	1,006.7	124.8	11.0	964.6	16.7	10.5	28.6	36.0	1,738.0	95.2	126.0	5.8				
October	1,658.3	239.1	148.0	2,333.1	1,015.5	125.8	11.7	967.2	15.4	11.2	28.8	35.3	1,527.1	64.2	180.3	3.7				
November	1,685.3	240.1	149.4	2,336.8	1,025.0	127.0	12.2	969.0	16.2	10.2	27.7	38.2	1,698.0	60.4	219.1	2.7				
December	1,708.5	241.6	151.1	2,343.0	1,034.3	128.4	12.8	970.7	15.7	10.6	28.2	36.0	1,892.0	62.8	166.6	2.3				
1950																				
January	1,738.0	242.5	152.7	2,344.9	1,043.8	129.5	13.4	973.2	16.4	10.9	30.2	30.7	2,077.6	65.3	170.5	2.0				
February	1,770.1	243.5	153.5	2,347.5	1,054.7	130.6	14.0	978.4	17.1	9.8	29.0	30.4	2,027.8	64.3	160.3	2.0				
March	1,795.1	245.7	137.0	2,352.3	1,066.4	132.1	14.9	977.2	20.7	11.8	32.1	31.4	2,007.6	61.4	164.6	2.2				
April	1,813.3	247.3	155.4	2,358.5	1,075.4	133.4	15.5	981.0	17.2	12.0	30.5	27.7	1,559.4	48.7	91.2	2.1				
May	1,827.2	249.1	157.0	2,362.9	1,084.4	135.1	16.3	982.9	18.5	12.7	34.5	28.3	1,567.2	36.2	66.9	2.1				
Amount of benefits ¹³																				
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	—	—	\$518,700	—	\$15,961	—				
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	330,561	25,454	1,539	111,799	13,328	13,943	—	—	344,321	—	14,537	—				
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342	—	—	344,084	—	6,208	—				
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857	—	79,643	—	917	—				
1944	1,119,686	119,009	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,705	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	—	62,385	\$4,113	582	\$102				
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	—	445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675				
1946	5,151,594	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	—	1,094,850	1,491,294	39,917	252,424				
1947	4,702,642	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,025	\$11,368	776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174				
1948	4,512,075	366,887	208,642	134,886	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	8918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	426,560	28,590	83,598			
1949	5,695,633	454,483	240,893	161,426	1,692,215	201,369	39,252	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	58,171	30,103	1,737,279	386,635	163,596	43,559			
1949																				
May	485,046	34,945	19,335	12,931	142,639	15,686	3,036	315	40,207	2,842	4,182	2,912	2,554	146,712	44,618	5,414	6,718			
June	491,116	35,637	19,461	13,067	139,513	15,883	3,071	337	40,022	2,893	3,011	3,003	2,608	154,695	45,797	5,542	6,576			
July	482,323	36,164	19,532	13,156	136,308	15,968	3,097	365	39,554	2,501	2,196	2,687	2,071	148,767	48,938	5,553	5,466			
August	493,469	36,898	19,641	13,756	141,983	16,138	3,120	402	40,767	2,944	2,602	3,074	3,364	170,629	24,135	9,107	4,909			
September	454,638	37,441	19,720	15,759	138,180	16,334	3,152	430	39,606	2,754	2,570	2,786	3,217	154,067	8,775	8,983	864			
October	440,135	37,954	19,838	13,856	141,459	16,497	3,182	470	39,761	2,539	2,725	2,719	3,284	135,707	5,462	14,296	384			
November	460,196	38,644	19,913	13,990	141,535	16,675	3,215	469	39,924	2,670	2,413	2,717	3,462	152,179	5,291	16,839	260			
December	479,505	39,224	20,034	13,874	145,363	16,850	3,252	488	40,407	2,610	2,767	2,776	3,372	170,573	5,474	12,225	216			
1950																				
January	504,927	39,997	20,095	14,540	152,801	17,037	3,278	508	40,794	2,739	2,642	2,856	3,454	196,383	5,753	11,876	174			
February	478,418	40,829	20,179	14,238	148,283	17,246	3,308	527	40,471	2,846	2,510	2,585	2,490	167,212	5,069	10,450	165			
March	505,640	41,488	20,350	13,643	150,025	17,468	3,348	573	41,403	3,436	2,963	3,295	2,874	187,215	5,712	11,637	210			
April	446,321	41,992	20,462	14,440	147,235	17,647	3,384	588	40,553	2,862	3,028	2,852	2,459	138,968	3,338	5,822	189			
May	445,666	42,371	20,587	14,551	148,663	17,825	3,430	614	41,065	3,080	3,202	3,331	2,625	136,778	3,185	4,153	206			

¹ Under the Social Security Act, old-age retirement benefits (primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries), partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; includes payments to Canal Zone construction-period workers administered by the Commission. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payment to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁴ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁵ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁶ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁷ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁸ First payable in Rhode Island April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes \$1,158,000 for hospital benefits in California (cumulative, January-May 1950).

also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

⁹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹¹ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of contained claims.

¹² Number and amount of claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹³ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Acts, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1947-50

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1947-48	\$1,616,162	\$482,585	\$557,061	\$1,007,087	\$207,919	\$145,148
1948-49	1,690,296	553,461	563,833	988,965	222,850	9,816
11 months ended:						
May 1948	1,599,572	457,978	433,253	1,001,374	206,738	109,749
May 1949	1,684,490	519,342	434,523	977,315	221,132	7,531
May 1950	1,884,043	629,776	425,003	1,088,338	224,583	13,582
1949						
May	391,411	28,587	6,910	135,976	11,423	11
June	5,806	34,119	129,310	11,651	1,718	2,285
July	57,549	25,765	2,696	109,663	4,589	1
August	380,606	331,998	9,680	163,859	13,827	34
September	7,242	28,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,628
October	62,382	32,859	722	107,693	2,322	37
November	336,889	28,886	5,109	155,617	13,662	98
December	5,461	28,963	132,784	9,959	885	4,737
1950						
January	46,788	30,702	948	86,317	19,685	383
February	397,530	29,782	4,871	124,235	141,161	204
March	229,491	30,109	123,100	8,166	9,461	4,899
April	85,657	29,554	3,229	104,439	3,692	363
May	274,447	32,642	5,881	211,946	14,275	197

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to June 30, 1950.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Contributions cover both railroad unemployment insurance and railroad temporary disability programs.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949-50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1948-50

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1948-49		Fiscal year 1949-50	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through May 1949 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through May 1950 ²
Total	\$1,632,315	\$1,651,683	\$1,992,424	\$1,703,569
Administrative expenses	46,109	57,395	53,956	55,861
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration	46,007	44,469	53,854	43,333
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	102	108	102	94
Department of the Treasury ³	(4)	12,818	(4)	12,434
Grants to States	974,750	1,041,153	1,103,000	1,074,992
Unemployment insurance and employment service administration	155,000	137,658	135,000	135,496
Old-age assistance	681,232	681,232	763,744	763,744
Aid to the blind	797,000	19,494	1,058,000	21,966
Aid to dependent children	180,344	180,344	231,212	231,212
Maternal and child health services	11,750	11,199	11,000	11,157
Services for crippled children	7,500	7,451	7,500	7,510
Child welfare services	3,500	3,695	3,500	3,908
Emergency maternity and infant care	(8)	77	—	—
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance	7 607,036	7 551,324	7 745,000	7 662,492
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen	2,420	1,812	468	1224

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year. Data in this table are not strictly comparable with those published previously, because of revisions to include portions of administrative expenses formerly omitted for Bureau of Public Assistance, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, and (to Aug. 20, 1949) Bureau of Employment Security.

³ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

⁴ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁵ Appropriation represents amount for fiscal year; expenditure represents amount of grants made during the fiscal year, before Aug. 20, 1949, when the Bureau of Employment Security was transferred to the Department of Labor.

⁶ Appropriation for 1947-48 (\$3 million) available until June 30, 1949.

⁷ Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁸ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1949-50 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1949-50 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 24)

dum No. 1, Social Security Series.) Ottawa: The Department, 1949. 69 pp. Processed.

Reviews the legislation in nine provinces, discusses the present scope and coverage of the various programs, and describes the benefits and services provided.

COX, RACHEL DUNAWAY. "The School Counselor's Contribution to the Prevention of Delinquency." *Federal Probation*, Washington, Vol. 14, Mar. 1950, pp. 23-28. Free.

MCARTHUR, HELEN G. "Trends in Maternal and Child Health." *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Toronto, Vol. 41, May 1950, pp. 177-182. 50 cents.

Health and Medical Care

DICKINSON, FRANK G. *A Brief History of the Attitude of the American Medical Association Toward Voluntary Health Insurance*. (Bulletin 70.) Chicago: American Medical Association, 1949. 30 pp.

DICKINSON, FRANK G. *How Much Do Blue Cross and Blue Shield Health*

Insurance Plans Pay? (Bulletin 71.) Chicago: American Medical Association, 1949. 8 pp.

DONLON, MARY. "Providing Disability Benefits at the State Level." *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 23, May 1950, pp. 100-102 f. 50 cents.

Summarizes New York's disability benefits law and shows how it differs from sickness disability laws in California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

DRAPER, WARREN F. "Voluntary Health Insurance on the National Scene:

(Continued on page 28)

Table 4.—Status of old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-50

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments ²	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ³	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-May 1950.....	\$14,917,466	\$1,395,676	\$3,310,782	\$384,163	\$12,335,914	\$82,073	\$200,210	\$12,618,197
Fiscal year:								
1947-48.....	1,616,862	100,562	511,676	47,457	1,194,445	74,587	35,015	10,046,681
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,030	53,465	1,203,891	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
11 months ended:								
May 1948.....	1,600,272	92,567	465,163	42,844	763,632	78,590	308,300	9,962,857
May 1949.....	1,687,741	123,084	551,324	49,517	858,981	66,452	304,452	11,256,665
May 1950.....	1,687,647	135,176	602,492	52,083	1,105,244	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
1949								
May.....	301,411	—	54,775	4,669	—	66,452	394,452	11,256,665
June.....	5,834	107,110	55,712	3,948	434,910	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
July.....	61,153	82	55,859	5,040	—57,000	76,643	59,972	11,310,285
August.....	380,606	—	57,037	4,972	—	72,219	382,903	11,628,882
September.....	7,242	10,957	57,929	4,485	315,000	79,407	16,500	11,584,666
October.....	62,382	201	58,110	4,449	—30,000	76,515	49,506	11,584,660
November.....	336,889	—	58,649	4,340	—	74,536	325,384	11,588,590
December.....	5,461	16,126	59,805	4,360	209,323	83,289	4,039	11,815,922
1950								
January.....	46,788	96,940	60,666	5,900	40,003	79,566	45,520	11,803,063
February.....	307,530	—	61,900	4,584	130,000	77,454	248,589	12,224,039
March.....	229,401	10,871	63,612	4,585	249,918	84,825	163,466	12,306,205
April.....	85,657	—	64,045	4,637	130,000	83,831	51,435	12,413,181
May.....	274,447	—	64,701	4,730	58,000	82,073	200,210	12,618,197

¹ Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

² Before July 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1948, represent checks issued.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-50

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ²			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ³	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁴
Cumulative, January 1936-May 1950.....	\$7,476,118	\$7,445,290	\$30,828	\$13,635,226	\$1,118,036	\$8,056,056	\$6,007,206	\$883,536	\$111,058	\$389,924	\$778,912
Fiscal year:											
1947-48.....	8,323,029	446,399	24,630	1,007,346	147,076	708,132	7,365,781	130,634	18,203	60,793	957,248
1948-49.....	8,182,417	—160,067	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	809,687
11 months ended:											
May 1948.....	8,302,952	413,424	37,527	995,304	76,176	699,298	7,381,732	98,774	9,388	50,147	921,219
May 1949.....	8,252,764	—86,040	40,405	968,771	85,220	1,067,370	7,352,402	65	10,771	69,262	900,361
May 1950.....	7,476,118	—893,041	30,828	1,068,321	81,654	1,755,500	6,697,206	6,564	10,048	138,680	778,912
1949											
May.....	8,252,764	42,000	40,405	200,143	193	141,640	7,352,402	7	24	7,726	900,361
June.....	8,182,417	—74,026	44,085	15,260	74,813	150,745	7,282,730	12	9,297	7,716	809,687
July.....	8,066,111	—105,000	32,779	37,489	76	150,325	7,169,970	1	9	7,494	896,141
August.....	8,124,455	47,000	44,123	233,581	121	164,030	7,239,642	20	15	11,364	884,813
September.....	7,964,496	—140,007	24,171	13,547	4,030	164,280	7,092,940	206	496	11,673	871,556
October.....	7,852,044	—114,000	25,719	31,110	612	128,405	6,996,257	23	75	15,867	855,787
November.....	7,909,401	37,000	46,077	224,954	194	147,740	7,073,665	59	24	20,133	835,736
December.....	7,748,423	—167,027	52,125	15,712	6,822	171,825	6,924,374	2,842	840	15,370	824,049
1950											
January.....	7,654,661	—80,000	38,363	36,820	64,800	187,667	6,838,337	15	7,977	15,357	816,324
February.....	7,649,133	—21,000	53,835	169,535	132	163,245	6,844,730	122	16	12,068	804,374
March.....	7,453,045	—177,007	34,755	13,678	4,158	202,208	6,660,386	2,798	512	15,925	792,659
April.....	7,342,616	—110,000	34,325	31,449	591	134,775	6,557,652	300	70	8,125	784,964
May.....	7,476,118	137,000	30,828	280,437	117	141,000	6,697,206	119	14	6,184	778,912

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Beginning July 1947, includes railroad temporary disability program.

⁴ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration

fund amounting to \$79,419,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

⁵ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Table 6.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, May 1949–May 1950, and monthly benefit actions, by type of benefit, May 1950*

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to June 21, 1950]

Item	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1949														
May	2,517,142	\$50,631.0	1,161,046	\$29,782.3	353,700	\$4,801.8	609,528	\$7,968.1	232,170	\$4,806.1	148,184	\$3,101.3	12,514	\$171.3
June	2,554,248	51,520.0	1,180,909	30,369.1	359,840	4,898.1	614,714	8,043.8	236,394	4,897.7	149,724	3,137.9	12,667	173.5
July	2,577,386	52,131.4	1,195,955	30,823.4	364,009	4,965.4	614,601	8,044.5	239,902	4,973.7	150,130	3,149.2	12,789	175.3
August	2,613,604	53,036.1	1,216,963	31,450.4	370,293	5,065.1	618,067	8,100.4	244,420	5,072.3	150,937	3,170.5	12,924	177.4
September	2,644,910	53,775.4	1,232,421	31,909.4	375,103	5,140.9	624,257	8,196.9	248,800	5,169.4	151,191	3,179.5	13,048	179.2
October	2,673,888	54,450.8	1,247,513	32,345.7	379,594	5,210.0	629,705	8,279.3	253,031	5,260.2	150,866	3,174.5	13,179	181.1
November	2,710,279	55,319.1	1,268,050	32,938.5	385,576	5,301.1	634,705	8,355.6	257,228	5,352.1	151,416	3,188.7	13,304	183.0
December	2,742,808	56,074.4	1,285,893	33,437.4	390,583	5,376.3	639,437	8,427.0	261,336	5,441.9	152,121	3,200.8	13,438	185.0
1950														
January	2,781,800	57,034.1	1,308,643	34,105.7	396,750	5,473.4	614,114	8,500.2	265,773	5,539.3	152,987	3,229.0	13,533	186.5
February	2,824,829	58,074.3	1,332,875	34,815.0	404,014	5,587.0	649,758	8,586.0	270,384	5,640.9	154,177	3,257.6	13,621	187.9
March	2,861,536	58,956.6	1,351,985	35,380.8	409,330	5,671.9	655,558	8,673.6	276,050	5,764.9	154,884	3,275.7	13,729	189.7
April	2,888,715	59,638.4	1,365,504	35,807.4	413,456	5,741.3	659,584	8,738.3	280,890	5,871.7	155,432	3,290.2	13,849	191.5
May	2,911,562	60,195.6	1,375,882	36,128.7	416,365	5,791.5	663,610	8,799.1	285,753	5,978.4	155,957	3,304.3	13,995	193.3
Monthly benefit actions, May 1950:														
In force ² at beginning of month	3,223,129	67,790.7	1,562,224	41,558.3	465,206	6,528.4	686,515	9,095.2	284,841	5,948.3	210,364	4,467.3	13,979	193.2
Benefits awarded in month	55,723	1,266.2	26,366	765.4	9,500	144.1	9,819	140.4	6,166	133.0	3,545	79.9	237	3.5
Entitlements terminated ³	22,274	436.0	8,589	222.4	4,282	58.0	5,567	75.9	1,153	23.0	2,591	56.2	92	1.3
Net adjustments ⁴	—124	11.4	—62	7.8	—56	.6	60	3.3	—73	—1.5	7	1.2	0	(5)
In force at end of month	3,256,454	68,631.4	1,579,939	42,109.1	470,458	6,615.1	690,827	9,162.9	289,781	6,056.7	211,325	4,492.2	14,124	195.3

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Represents total benefits awarded (including benefits in current, deferred, and conditional-payment status) after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940.

³ Benefit is terminated when a beneficiary dies or loses entitlement to a benefit for some other reason.

⁴ Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions and from recomputations and administrative actions.

⁵ Less than \$50.

(Continued from page 26)

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Table 7.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1950

[Corrected to June 10, 1950]

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment under all programs ²	
						All types of unemployment ³		Total unemployment			
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total, 52 States	488,741	1,137,037	\$ 463,000	7,915,729	\$ 3,202,000	6,791,199	\$136,778,050	1,567,205	6,343,000	\$ 20.63	1,802,251
Region I:											
Connecticut	7,187	17,664	8,408	125,706	58,251	110,238	2,248,262	25,440	101,757	21.21	27,444
Maine	3,623	8,686	4,140	97,147	41,040	81,421	1,145,692	18,790	74,391	14.30	20,072
Massachusetts	12,513	67,976	32,826	576,661	278,266	470,175	10,000,675	108,503	430,572	21.95	126,560
New Hampshire	1,700	8,900	4,715	73,571	36,245	58,635	896,471	13,531	52,246	15.88	15,869
Rhode Island	2,529	13,740	7,272	154,391	83,013	136,582	2,710,292	31,519	132,009	20.18	33,916
Vermont	892	2,018	928	19,176	8,413	16,691	296,986	3,852	15,032	18.56	4,120
New York	52,637	261,218	(7)	1,227,950	(7)	1,054,301	24,259,823	243,301	1,021,008	23.01	272,112
Region II:											
Delaware	1,269	1,672	649	10,914	4,126	9,689	173,212	2,236	8,900	18.60	2,375
New Jersey	11,437	44,683	21,157	359,872	168,385	350,770	7,000,720	80,947	330,609	20.54	80,459
Pennsylvania	18,007	111,060	41,368	601,006	208,024	515,895	10,508,634	119,053	492,262	20.81	136,506
Region III:											
District of Columbia	3,755	2,080	686	22,200	8,123	19,097	344,876	4,407	18,821	18.01	4,818
Maryland	7,049	13,063	4,302	123,991	46,299	125,568	2,372,023	28,977	117,504	19.31	29,490
North Carolina	11,621	24,399	14,120	164,007	96,265	143,193	2,039,219	33,045	131,083	14.77	37,424
Virginia	8,729	25,883	13,057	81,956	38,573	47,746	725,115	11,018	45,274	15.48	10,485
West Virginia	2,368	15,414	1,758	108,651	21,444	85,095	1,413,970	19,637	74,360	17.63	24,427
Region IV:											
Kentucky	2,730	11,971	2,928	115,278	34,205	93,227	1,376,303	21,514	80,960	14.84	25,474
Michigan	17,481	25,348	7,723	243,987	67,497	213,699	5,083,478	49,315	207,411	24.16	43,986
Ohio	28,464	43,179	14,190	388,315	133,466	354,300	8,146,911	81,762	330,762	22.81	83,040
Region V:											
Illinois	17,405	71,122	30,731	687,517	294,252	531,128	11,047,928	122,568	454,184	22.30	148,668
Indiana	11,544	14,947	4,951	93,248	36,170	80,481	1,392,900	18,573	73,897	18.04	19,630
Minnesota	10,935	6,699	2,551	112,265	32,126	99,862	1,765,287	23,045	92,499	18.18	23,780
Wisconsin	10,440	8,223	3,281	63,522	24,517	50,825	1,078,174	11,729	46,590	21.69	13,259
Region VI:											
Alabama	12,321	13,240	3,275	119,384	30,916	103,318	1,579,503	23,843	98,154	15.57	26,397
Florida	12,450	15,491	6,669	67,302	28,045	43,079	588,906	9,941	41,581	13.82	15,557
Georgia	10,741	11,848	5,895	92,625	52,699	92,569	1,224,988	21,362	87,643	13.41	23,865
Mississippi	8,691	7,261	2,020	57,150	15,840	47,288	647,154	10,913	44,173	13.92	12,817
South Carolina	7,375	9,658	4,140	60,573	25,461	53,553	871,820	12,358	50,523	16.09	15,270
Tennessee	12,417	13,056	6,194	174,444	83,581	135,731	1,907,072	31,323	129,217	14.27	37,530
Region VII:											
Iowa	8,842	3,663	1,549	28,987	13,376	25,004	438,336	5,770	22,030	18.44	6,340
Kansas	7,780	4,385	1,115	34,266	8,364	30,762	627,373	7,099	28,267	20.94	7,471
Missouri	10,247	18,397	8,394	161,548	70,706	120,677	1,918,148	27,840	109,221	16.64	35,444
Nebraska	5,237	2,038	1,006	15,234	6,706	14,468	261,417	3,339	(7)	(7)	3,370
North Dakota	2,201	657	108	11,419	2,006	11,948	238,695	2,757	10,935	20.43	2,332
South Dakota	2,321	423	189	4,657	1,828	5,461	93,283	1,260	4,909	17.68	1,130
Region VIII:											
Arkansas	8,407	6,631	1,602	68,754	14,684	53,442	868,639	12,333	49,875	17.00	14,520
Louisiana	6,839	13,319	2,684	121,851	23,209	107,336	2,196,554	24,781	99,651	21.02	26,448
New Mexico	4,279	1,749	261	11,074	2,182	11,427	198,151	2,637	10,740	17.64	2,938
Oklahoma	12,475	7,847	1,933	68,262	17,944	53,609	981,771	12,371	50,517	18.71	15,428
Texas	42,667	19,822	4,342	127,397	33,901	101,181	1,620,343	23,350	94,007	16.55	30,228
Region IX:											
Colorado	5,909	3,737	857	26,136	8,194	19,738	375,190	4,555	18,059	19.61	5,884
Idaho	2,887	1,251	294	15,926	3,926	12,491	234,255	2,883	11,916	19.07	3,180
Montana	3,111	1,404	301	23,162	7,701	22,095	387,430	5,099	22,095	17.53	4,756
Utah	2,526	2,256	648	21,994	8,460	18,310	410,501	4,227	16,129	23.40	4,494
Wyoming	1,347	923	216	6,473	1,766	6,671	159,913	1,539	6,178	24.54	1,402
Region X:											
Arizona	2,922	3,486	1,002	19,337	6,500	11,987	247,104	2,766	11,270	18.49	4,557
California	32,023	126,912	50,200	904,530	392,580	837,682	18,406,784	103,312	773,859	22.64	201,759
Nevada	1,892	1,351	372	9,632	3,455	9,768	226,991	2,254	9,144	23.73	1,992
Oregon	7,080	8,001	2,229	60,670	10,134	56,771	1,189,145	13,101	52,349	21.61	12,756
Washington	6,951	15,013	3,204	117,006	33,820	90,588	2,073,107	22,082	93,129	21.26	24,726
Territories:											
Alaska	930	1,414	487	12,214	4,032	17,344	435,806	4,002	16,792	25.36	(7)
Hawaii	1,064	1,859	548	22,382	8,722	19,221	350,526	4,436	16,624	19.96	(7)
Puerto Rico	504										

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Unemployment represented by weeks of unemployment claimed under the State and railroad unemployment insurance programs and the veterans' unemployment allowance program. State distribution excludes railroad unemployment insurance claims.

¹ Includes estimate for New York.

² Includes estimate for Nebraska.

³ Data not received.

⁴ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 8.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1949–May 1950

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance							
			Families	Children					Families	Children									
			Number of recipients						Percentage change from previous month										
1949																			
May	2,605,689	529,361	1,349,251	88,537	465,000				+0.9	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	-2.3						
June	2,625,594	536,758	1,365,813	89,301	461,000				+1.8	+1.4	+1.2	+1.9	-0.9						
July	2,643,274	543,541	1,381,957	89,929	461,000				+1.7	+1.3	+1.2	+1.7	+1.1						
August	2,661,257	551,716	1,402,033	90,513	475,000				+1.7	+1.5	+1.5	+1.6	+2.0						
September	2,679,906	559,900	1,423,447	91,112	479,000				+1.7	+1.5	+1.5	+1.7	+0.9						
October	2,697,721	571,480	1,453,922	91,599	497,000				+1.7	+2.1	+2.1	+1.5	+3.8						
November	2,715,731	585,411	1,486,404	92,164	543,000				+1.7	+2.4	+2.2	+1.6	+0.1						
December	2,735,987	599,388	1,520,908	92,757	562,000				+1.7	+2.4	+2.3	+1.6	+3.7						
1950																			
January	2,749,049	610,437	1,550,191	93,109	596,000				+1.5	+1.8	+1.9	+1.4	+6.0						
February	2,761,507	621,977	1,580,648	93,627	627,000				+1.5	+1.9	+2.0	+1.6	+5.1						
March	2,760,379	634,676	1,612,478	94,062	652,000				(*)	+2.0	+2.0	+1.5	+4.0						
April	2,768,093	641,875	1,628,882	94,453	665,000				+1.3	+1.1	+1.0	+1.4	-7.1						
May	2,781,696	650,910	1,651,296	94,958	568,000				+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+1.5	-6.2						
1949																			
May	\$178,058,362	\$113,310,439	\$38,679,549	\$3,974,374	\$22,094,000				+0.5	+1.4	+1.1	+1.2	-4.4						
June	179,588,519	114,480,546	39,027,227	4,020,746	22,080,000				+1.0	+1.0	+0.9	+1.2	-1.1						
July	181,034,172	115,473,503	39,530,120	4,066,459	21,964,000				+1.8	+1.9	+1.3	+1.1	-5.5						
August	184,106,668	116,641,091	40,224,594	4,108,013	23,133,000				+1.7	+1.0	+1.8	+1.0	+5.8						
September	187,615,987	119,156,207	40,958,083	4,200,697	23,301,000				+1.9	+2.2	+1.8	+2.3	+7.7						
October	189,896,770	119,710,542	41,940,720	4,196,508	24,049,000				+1.2	+1.5	+2.4	-1.1	+3.2						
November	195,806,102	120,852,028	43,281,620	4,238,454	27,434,000				+3.1	+1.0	+3.2	+1.0	+14.1						
December	199,576,343	122,457,332	44,457,297	4,276,714	28,385,000				+1.9	+1.3	+2.7	+1.9	+3.5						
1950																			
January	201,060,412	122,786,247	44,785,244	4,300,921	29,188,000				+1.7	+1.3	+1.7	+1.6	+2.8						
February	203,118,764	122,333,529	45,635,290	4,318,936	30,831,000				+1.0	-4	+1.9	+1.4	+5.6						
March	205,285,492	121,284,952	46,514,197	4,345,343	33,141,000				+1.1	-9	+1.9	+1.6	+7.5						
April	201,107,272	120,930,268	46,362,127	4,318,877	29,496,000				-2.0	-3	-3	-6	-11.0						
May	199,236,889	122,474,273	45,954,568	4,364,048	26,444,000				-9	+1.3	-9	+1.0	-10.3						

¹ Data subject to revision. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1950

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
		April 1950 in—		May 1949 in—		April 1950 in—				April 1950 in—		May 1949 in—		April 1950 in—			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Total ²	2,781,696	\$122,474,273	\$44.03	+0.5	+1.3	+6.8	+8.1	Mo.	130,922	\$5,717,161	\$43.67	+0.4	+0.6	+6.4	+0.3		
Ala.	80,715	1,659,555	20.56	+1.0	+1.3	+10.9	+1.1	Mont.	11,818	634,140	53.66	+1.3	+1.6	+5.9	+26.5		
Alaska	1,608	95,674	50.50	+1.8	+3	+0.1	+16.5	Nebr.	23,883	1,051,150	44.01	(*)	+4	+3	+5.3		
Ariz.	13,225	681,504	51.53	+1.0	-1.0	+22.0	+13.3	Nev.	2,639	142,498	54.00	+1.5	+1.4	+10.8	+10.6		
Ark.	65,457	1,689,806	25.80	+1.7	+2.2	+17.8	+45.3	N. H.	7,432	327,961	44.13	+1.2	+1.2	+4.9	+7.0		
Calif.	266,837	18,859,633	70.68	+1.5	+6	+11.5	+11.6	N. J.	24,383	1,200,847	49.25	+2	+1.7	+3.2	+7.1		
Colo.	50,441	3,312,674	65.67	+1.3	+3	+7.2	+4.9	N. Mex.	10,002	326,478	32.64	-4	-9.1	+8.4	+2.3		
Conn.	19,570	1,210,448	61.85	+1.9	-2	+17.6	+33.0	N. Y.	120,831	6,272,582	51.91	(*)	-1.0	+3.8	+1.8		
Del.	1,689	48,375	28.64	+1.4	+1.3	+12.5	+15.4	N. C.	60,897	1,346,874	22.15	+1.1	+1.9	+13.6	+17.1		
D. C.	2,851	111,606	39.15	+1.4	-8.1	+10.6	+3.8	N. Dak.	8,946	433,309	48.44	(*)	+1.2	+2.4	+17.5		
Fla.	68,740	2,775,274	40.37	+1.4	+16.3	+6.9	+7.6	Ohio	125,933	5,794,936	46.03	-2	-5	+4	-1.2		
Ga.	100,368	2,339,684	23.31	+1.0	+1.4	+7.9	+23.2	Oklahoma	100,776	4,550,276	45.15	-1	+5	+8	-12.5		
Hawaii	2,447	70,741	32.59	+1.7	+1	+6.3	-6	Oreg.	23,788	1,271,911	53.47	+9	+1.0	+3.8	+15.2		
Idaho	11,468	541,231	47.19	(*)	+2	+9.0	+10.2	Pa.	92,680	3,488,480	37.64	-7	-3.3	+6.0	-3		
Ill.	126,607	5,337,241	42.16	-4	+1	+5	-5.0	R. I.	10,325	478,009	46.30	+1	-2	+7.5	+11.2		
Ind.	52,130	1,885,416	36.17	(*)	+3	+4.6	+7.8	S. C.	41,677	1,023,794	24.56	+1.2	+2.6	+12.0	+11.7		
Iowa	49,275	2,428,988	49.29	+1	+4	+1.9	+5.0	S. Dak.	12,169	475,954	39.11	(*)	+1	+1.6	+4.9		
Kans.	30,066	1,963,704	50.20	+1.3	(*)	+5.3	+21.0	Tenn.	64,890	2,020,744	31.14	+1.1	+1.1	+10.2	+26.8		
Ky.	66,498	1,373,114	20.65	+4.8	+4.2	+14.2	+13.4	Tex.	224,163	7,538,058	33.63	+3	+3	+4.4	+2.7		
La.	121,380	5,742,302	47.30	-7	-6	+3.4	+4.0	Utah	10,147	455,962	44.94	-2	-9	+5	-9.9		
Maine.	15,011	662,424	44.13	+5	+1.1	+11.3	+21.1	Vt.	6,792	241,114	35.50	+1.1	+2.2	+2.5	+1.8		
Md.	12,022	446,324	37.13	+5	+7	+3.3	+3.1	Va.	19,499	420,023	21.54	+1.6	+1.2	+9.8	+18.0		
Mass.	100,663	6,620,186	65.77	(*)	+6	+8.3	+16.0	Wash.	73,061	5,562,156	76.13	+1.7	+17.6	+6.7	+20.5		
Mich.	100,187	4,706,780	46.98	+2	+2	+6.6	+17.0	W. Va.	26,817	582,774	21.73	+4	+3	+15.0	+17.3		
Minn.	55,834	2,762,593	49.48	+1	+6	+1.5	+5.5	Wis.	52,780	2,280,483	43.21	+1	+5	+7.4	+11.9		
Miss.	66,069	1,263,814	19.16	+4.6	+4.8	+16.0	+18.3	Wyo.	4,259	235,509	55.30	+1	+1	+2.9	+1.6		

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24–26. All data subject to revision.

these recipients; such payments are made without Federal participation.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1950¹

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		April 1950 in—		May 1949 in—			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	568,000	\$26,444,000	\$46.56	-6.2	-10.3	+22.1	+10.7
Ala.	8,754	107,354	12.26	+2.1	+2.4	+37.1	+1.9
Alaska	111	3,848	34.67	-9.8	-19.3	(3)	(3)
Ariz.	1,683	65,021	38.63	+17.1	+33.4	-2.6	+3.7
Ark. ³	2,642	33,687	12.76	+7	+4	+1.0	+5.1
Calif. ⁴	45,875	2,150,966	46.89	-13.9	-11.8	+16.5	+6.7
Colo.	4,741	175,999	37.12	-6.3	-11.5	+2.5	(3)
Conn.	6,303	323,549	51.33	-5.1	-7.1	+19.4	+27.1
Del.	1,365	47,421	34.74	-8.5	-12.4	+16.9	+13.5
D. C.	1,622	71,176	43.88	+1	-8.1	+17.9	+11.6
Fla.	7,400	75,100	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	3,391	63,653	15.82	+2.1	+2.5	+3.7	+7.8
Hawaii	3,952	203,789	51.57	-2	+2.5	+134.7	+119.0
Idaho ⁵	532	18,780	35.30	-2.7	-2.8	+7.0	+18.3
Ill.	43,446	2,179,574	50.17	-6.1	-6.4	+22.9	+11.0
Ind. ⁶	14,754	392,541	26.61	-10.7	-15.5	+17.5	+18.3
Iowa	4,082	109,818	26.90	-10.1	-11.3	-2.9	+4
Kans.	4,874	179,675	36.86	-12.0	-28.9	-5.5	+24.8
Ky.	7,200	70,900	22.16	-4.4	-7.5	+9.4	+12.7
La.	28,061	798,349	28.34	+6	-24.9	+28.3	-7.0
Maine	4,860	205,878	42.36	-14.6	-17.9	+38.6	+47.1
Md.	5,466	240,149	43.94	-2.8	-5.3	+39.1	+36.8
Mass.	24,846	1,301,134	52.37	-6.1	-6.0	+20.2	+30.3
Mich.	42,115	1,822,888	43.28	-11.3	-29.9	+26.1	+20.3
Minn.	7,949	365,518	45.98	-8.3	-10.8	-1.2	-5
Miss.	713	8,087	11.34	-1.1	-1.7	+27.3	+33.3
Mo.	17,220	561,098	32.58	-8	-9	+11.5	+17.9
Mont.	1,379	53,473	38.78	-11.8	-9.8	-6.1	+18.1
Nebr.	1,615	52,585	32.56	-11.5	-12.0	+6.2	+10.7
Nev.	730	9,700	—	—	—	—	—
N. H.	2,189	88,162	40.28	-12.8	-16.4	+28.5	+30.8
N. J. ⁷	13,308	762,404	57.29	-5.4	-8.6	+30.8	+32.0
N. Mex.	1,767	41,838	23.68	-1.0	-1.5	-5.8	-1.9
N. Y.	93,539	6,637,584	70.96	-2.4	-3.5	+26.0	+22.2
N. C.	4,110	60,017	14.60	-3.9	-2.9	+3.2	+4.2
N. Dak.	1,064	39,348	36.98	-6.9	-9.3	+40.0	+43.1
Ohio ⁸	35,634	1,555,581	43.65	-8.1	-11.9	+16.3	+5.5
Oklahoma ⁹	7,400	114,286	(17)	(17)	+6.3	(17)	+36.3
Oreg.	7,568	419,544	55.44	-11.4	-9.8	+18.6	+20.6
Pa.	51,815	2,824,316	54.51	-5.1	-9.1	+40.4	+50.6
R. I.	6,711	300,492	58.19	-10.6	-15.3	+60.4	+68.8
S. C.	5,662	91,551	16.17	+1.5	+1.1	+19.0	+17.1
S. Dak.	7,100	27,000	25.45	-3.8	-11.7	+46.1	+39.5
Tenn.	2,240	27,938	12.47	-5.9	-9.7	+21.0	+13.1
Tex.	5,000	19,98,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2,700	125,267	46.40	-4.3	-4.0	+30.8	+13.7
Vt.	14,125	44,42,000	—	—	—	—	—
Va.	4,879	119,093	24.41	-4	-2.6	+0.4	+16.5
Wash.	16,156	920,160	56.95	-8.3	-9.7	+13.5	-2.0
W. Va.	5,249	119,203	22.71	+5	+7	+43.5	+114.1
Wis.	9,248	486,121	52.56	-14.8	-16.5	+32.9	+54.9
Wyo.	535	24,318	45.45	-6.1	-6.6	+14.8	+8.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ Percentage change not calculated on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ About 11 percent of this total is estimated.

⁷ Partly estimated.

⁸ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁹ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

¹⁰ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹¹ Includes 4,933 cases and payments of \$190,673 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children payments.

¹² Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,790 cases were aided by county commissioners and 6,103 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹³ Estimated.

¹⁴ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.

Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		April 1950 in—		May 1949 in—			
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	94,958	\$4,364,048	\$45.96	+0.5	+1.0	+7.3	+0.8
Total, 47 States ³	76,719	3,635,519	47.30	+7	+1.2	+8.8	+11.2
Ala.	1,448	32,906	22.73	+1.0	+1.4	+12.8	+2.9
Ariz.	829	49,982	60.29	+1.6	+5	+12.3	+4.3
Ark.	1,935	59,040	30.51	+1.1	+1.7	+9.4	+35.8
Calif. ⁴	10,208	850,834	82.62	+1.4	+1.4	+16.0	+16.3
Colo.	388	21,302	54.64	-5	-4.1	-3	-1.7
Conn.	260	15,670	60.27	+3.6	+7.4	+48.6	+77.5
Del.	184	7,734	42.03	+0.6	+1.7	+17.2	+32.5
D. C.	268	10,985	40.99	+1.1	-8.4	+15.5	+8.3
Fla.	3,297	141,760	43.00	+5.5	+13.7	+7.2	+9.8
Ga.	2,669	73,897	27.60	+6	+1.2	+5.8	+14.7
Hawaii	111	4,064	36.61	0	-3.8	(6)	(6)
Idaho	213	10,952	51.42	-9	-1.1	+4.4	+3.5
Ill.	4,427	201,110	45.43	-6	-3	-2.3	-5.1
Ind.	1,886	73,785	39.12	+3	+9	+2.8	+8.4
Iowa	215	69,666	57.34	+4	+1.9	+1.2	+10.4
Kans.	688	34,900	50.81	-9.2	-11.9	-9.5	+5
Ky.	2,277	50,125	22.01	+3.2	+3.0	+11.7	+11.2
La.	1,847	70,179	42.87	+1.4	+1.4	+12.9	+15.1
Maine	665	29,815	44.83	+8	+1.4	+8	+10.5
Md.	485	19,883	41.00	+8	+4	+3.6	+4.5
Mass.	1,486	68,437	66.24	-5	+4	+9.5	+20.1
Mich.	1,866	95,376	51.11	+5	+7	+12.5	+26.3
Minn.	1,086	62,886	57.91	+1	-4	+2.4	+6.2
Miss.	2,860	75,754	26.49	+3.7	+3.7	+14.7	+17.6
Mo.	2,804	118,160	40.00	-4	-4	+1.5	+16.0
Mont.	519	30,050	57.90	+1.0	+1.2	+10.9	+39.4
Nebr.	686	38,314	55.85	+1.2	+2.0	+26.1	+41.7
Nev.	39	1,759	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
N. H.	320	15,329	47.90	-9	+1.3	+1.9	+5.6
N. J.	700	40,760	53.64	+1.3	+3	+11.8	+14.5
N. Mex.	476	15,557	32.68	-2	-8.7	+8.7	-5.8
N. Y.	3,949	228,582	57.88	+3	-2	+5.2	+1.8
N. C.	4,088	138,462	33.87	+9	+1.4	+13.4	+28.3
N. Dak.	117	6,230	53.25	0	+6.5	-1.7	+15.0
Ohio	3,859	173,794	45.04	+6	+9	+6.9	+7.4
Oklahoma	2,706	125,711	46.46	0	+8	+2.2	-10.5
Oreg.	301	23,895	61.11	0	+3.1	+1.6	+11.9
Pa.	15,403	614,617	39.00	(7)	+4	+1.3	+1.5
R. I.	176	9,350	53.12	+1.1	+1.7	+11.4	+15.8
S. C.	5,512	47,320	31.25	+1.0	+2.3	+7.9	+17.8
S. Dak.	210	7,776	35.51	-9	-1.3	+1.0	+4.4
Tenn.	2,582	97,818	37.88	+8	+1.1	+16.1	+21.8
Tex.	6,412	243,746	38.01	+4	+6	+7.0	+5.6
Uthah	208	10,141	48.75	-1.0	-2	+3.6	-5.9
Vt.	186	7,190	38.66	-5	-4	+1.1	-1.2
Vn.	1,525	44,817	29.39	+9	+1.1	+11.8	+20.1
Wash.	810	63,617	78.54	-1	+5	+13.8	+12.9
W. Va.	1,035	26,617	25.72	+1.1	+1.0	+14.6	+17.9
Wis.	1,396	65,055	46.60	-4	-2	+5.5	+8.9
Wyo.	98	5,377	54.87	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 570 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 11 in Washington and payments to these recipients for whom Federal funds are not available.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1950*¹

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children	Total Amount	Average per family	April 1950 in—			May 1949 in—		
					Number of—		Amount	Number of—		Amount
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total	650,910	1,651,296	\$45,934,568	\$70.60	+1.4	+1.4	-0.9	+23.0	+22.4	+18.8
Total, 50 States ²	650,872	1,651,205	45,933,247	70.60	+1.4	+1.4	-0.9	+23.0	+22.4	+18.8
Alabama	17,394	47,810	566,267	32.56	+2.3	+2.3	+2.0	+34.0	+34.8	+19.2
Alaska	650	1,472	35,792	55.06	+3.2	+3.5	+3.2	+51.9	+44.3	+21.7
Arizona	3,891	10,974	331,104	85.09	+5	+4	-1.4	+26.7	+26.3	+15.6
Arkansas	16,562	42,945	695,920	42.02	+4.1	+4.0	+3.9	+42.8	+43.7	+61.4
California	48,272	110,813	5,392,768	111.72	+6.3	+6.0	+6.5	+107.6	+113.0	+104.1
Colorado	5,682	15,397	449,667	79.14	-5	-5	-7.0	+11.0	+10.2	+4.9
Connecticut	5,013	11,642	575,781	114.86	+3.0	+2.7	+3.0	+49.4	+41.9	+63.8
Delaware	676	1,953	48,685	72.02	+3.8	+3.7	+3.5	+33.9	+30.3	+31.2
District of Columbia	2,066	6,223	152,804	73.96	+2	-9	-8.8	+19.3	+18.5	+11.5
Florida	26,928	65,558	1,182,288	43.91	+1.4	+1.2	-11.0	+23.6	+22.7	+29.3
Georgia	14,833	37,955	685,291	46.20	+3.0	+3.0	+4.1	+23.7	+22.8	+39.9
Hawaii	3,914	11,629	343,377	87.73	+4.8	+4.6	+4.3	+93.5	+92.2	+98.8
Idaho	2,560	6,420	250,755	97.95	-1	+3	(³)	+19.2	+18.5	+22.5
Illinois	25,064	64,234	2,277,726	90.88	-6	-4	-4	+1.1	+2.0	-8.7
Indiana	11,550	27,993	767,934	66.49	+1.4	+1.4	+2.0	+25.2	+22.6	+53.9
Iowa	5,237	13,394	407,944	77.90	+1.4	+1.2	+1.6	+12.9	+12.5	+40.5
Kansas	5,471	14,159	348,126	63.63	-3.4	-3.4	-27.0	+5.2	+5.6	-19.1
Kentucky	22,284	56,181	839,758	37.68	+8.4	+8.7	+7.8	+20.0	+20.4	+18.0
Louisiana	30,398	78,138	1,482,322	48.76	-6	-4	-17.3	+31.0	+29.5	+8.0
Maine	3,989	10,373	259,433	65.04	+2.9	+2.9	+2.6	+18.3	+10.2	-4.7
Maryland	6,553	19,468	508,857	77.65	+3	-1	-6	+30.7	+26.6	+18.4
Massachusetts	13,474	32,471	1,527,118	113.34	+8	+5	+1	+16.0	+14.8	+16.6
Michigan	28,112	64,259	2,494,559	88.74	+5	+5	+4	+15.1	+13.4	+18.9
Minnesota	8,030	20,348	736,396	91.60	+8	+8	+6	+5.6	+5.7	+39.3
Mississippi	12,601	34,669	339,895	26.97	+14.4	+14.2	+14.4	+55.9	+59.5	+50.4
Missouri	26,061	65,090	1,372,754	52.67	+5	+5	+5	+9.2	+6.5	+7.0
Montana	2,555	6,589	213,238	83.46	+4	-2	+3	+23.0	+23.6	+42.6
Nebraska	3,716	8,876	308,596	83.05	+1	-1	-5	+11.6	+11.7	+9.4
Nevada	38	91	1,321	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire	1,635	4,016	146,285	90.47	+2	+1	-1.0	+16.1	+13.3	+18.9
New Jersey	5,644	14,239	503,042	89.13	(³)	-6	+2.4	+9.3	+6.1	+16.3
New Mexico	5,191	13,483	252,897	48.72	-7	-4	-7.5	+4.4	+5.7	-3.3
New York	59,442	136,608	5,993,563	100.83	(³)	(³)	-1.3	+12.9	+11.6	+5.5
North Carolina	15,229	42,580	662,919	43.53	+2.2	+1.7	+2.5	+25.4	+23.8	+31.2
North Dakota	1,865	5,058	191,228	102.54	+9	+1.1	-7	+6.3	+7.6	+11.0
Ohio ⁴	14,490	38,986	884,866	61.07	+1.0	+1.1	-3	+17.0	+16.0	+1.6
Oklahoma	23,327	59,478	1,046,992	44.88	+6	+7	+1.5	-2.9	-2.1	-16.3
Oregon	3,809	9,487	400,127	105.05	+1.8	+1.6	+2.0	+17.5	+16.1	+14.1
Pennsylvania	54,090	138,425	4,621,619	85.44	-2.3	-2.4	-5.4	+19.1	+17.7	+10.8
Rhode Island	3,815	9,102	333,577	87.44	-5	-4	-1.0	+18.0	+14.2	+20.7
South Carolina	8,831	25,365	325,909	36.91	+9	+1.0	+1.2	+16.7	+17.5	+21.4
South Dakota	2,345	5,654	146,929	62.66	+8	+1.6	+1.8	+17.0	+15.1	+33.3
Tennessee	24,720	66,450	1,199,038	48.50	+1.5	+1.7	+1.5	+33.1	+32.8	+34.0
Texas	18,783	52,683	801,839	42.69	+1.4	+1.3	-3.7	+12.1	+13.2	+1.4
Utah	3,564	9,097	299,377	84.00	-7	-5	-4	+7.3	+7.4	-15.1
Vermont	1,038	2,818	56,436	54.37	+1.3	+2.2	+2.3	+7.7	+7.1	+8.2
Virginia	8,121	22,994	379,819	46.77	+1.7	+1.8	+1.3	+23.6	+22.9	+32.0
Washington	12,664	29,863	1,259,056	99.42	+7	+8	-7	+17.9	+17.4	-14.4
West Virginia	18,708	52,686	875,383	46.79	-1	-2	(³)	+48.4	+54.4	+59.8
Wisconsin	9,430	23,532	920,087	97.57	+6	+7	-8	+13.5	+12.9	+15.9
Wyoming	586	1,568	57,104	97.45	+2	+1	+2	+19.6	+18.4	+20.7

¹For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁵ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁶ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$190,673 from general assistance funds were made to 4,963 families.